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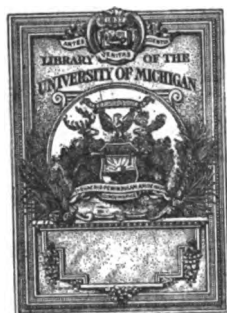
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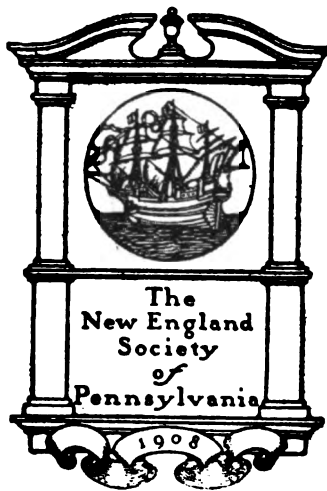
**PRESENTED BY
THE SOCIETY**

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**New England Society
of Pennsylvania**



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-Eighth
Annual Festival

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia
December Twenty-second ::: Nineteen Hundred and Eight

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Council of the Society, 1909

President

Theodore N. Ely

Vice-Presidents

Dr. Roland G. Curtin

Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

Edward P. Borden

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

John H. Converse

N. Parker Shortridge

Hon. James M. Beck

Theodore Frothingham

TWO YEARS

Justus C. Strawbridge

Edgar C. Felton

Charles A. Brinley

THREE YEARS

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.

Herbert M. Howe, M.D.

Parker S. Williams

George Woodward, M.D.

Standing Committees of the Council



On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President

The Secretary

Herbert M. Howe, M.D.

Hon. James M. Beck

George Woodward, M.D.

Parker S. Williams

Finance

**All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician**

Charity

The President

The Chaplain

The Physician

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.

Charles A. Brinley

Edgar C. Felton

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President

John H. Converse

N. Parker Shortridge

Justus C. Strawbridge

Theodore Frothingham

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

1881-84 . . .	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . .	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . .	George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . .	John H. Converse
1897-1900 . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . .	Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . .	Theodore Frothingham
1907-08 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1909	Theodore N. Ely

First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . .	Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . .	B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . .	Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . .	John H. Converse
1895-96 . . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897	Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . .	Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900	E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . .	Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1907-08 . . .	Theodore N. Ely
1909	Dr. Roland G. Curtin

Second Vice-Presidents

1881-83 . . .	Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1884-88 . . .	Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . .	John H. Converse
1891-94 . . .	N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . .	Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . .	E. Burgess Warren
1900	Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . .	Theodore Frothingham
1904-09 . . .	Thomas E. Cornish

Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1909 . . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902 . . Clarence H. Clark
1903-09 . . . Edward P. Borden

Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . . Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-09 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1909 . . Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1881-84	George F. Tyler
1881-82	Frank S. Bond
1881-1909	N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82	Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94	Richard A. Lewis
1883-84	Charles D. Reed
1883-87	George W. Smith
1884-86	Henry Lewis
1884-92	Lucius H. Warren
1885	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1909	John H. Converse
1885-90	Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 . .	Harold Goodwin
1885-88	Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88	H. W. Pitkin
1889-93	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903	Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91	Atwood Smith
1890-91	William B. Bement
1891-95	Eugene Delano
1891-1902	Edward P. Borden
1891-1900	W. D. Winsor
1892	Edward L. Perkins
1892-93	P. P. Bowles
1892	J. R. Claghorn
1893	Luther S. Bent
1893-1902	John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96	E. Burgess Warren
1894-1909	Dr. Herbert M. Howe
1894-1900-09 . .	Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-08 . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98	Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901-09 . .	Charles A. Brinley
1899-1909	Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01	Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-09	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.

Past and Present Members of the Council

1901-05 . . . George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1902-08 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1902-09 . . . Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . . Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . . Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-09 . . . George Woodward, M.D.
1907-09 . . . Parker S. Williams
1909 Edgar C. Felton



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Treasury

E. P. BORDEN, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England
Society of Pennsylvania.

1907.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash	\$1,897.96	
1908.	Nov. 2.	Amount received from members:		
		Initiation fees	80.00	
		Annual dues	966.00	
		Life membership	50.00	
		Interest at Philadelphia Trust,		
		etc.	23.98	
		Interest at Real Estate Trust Co. .	20.38	
				\$3,038.32
1908.	Nov. 2.	By paid:		
		Dinner Fund	\$171.47	
		Charity Fund	8.00	
		Sundry Bills	723.03	
				\$902.50
		Balance in Phila. Trust, etc..	\$1,102.74	
		Balance in Real Estate Trust		
		Co.	1,033.08	2,135.82
				\$3,038.32

E. E., Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1908.

E. P. BORDEN,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

THOMAS E. CORNISH, } *Auditing*
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, } *Committee.*

Dec. 9, 1908.

Objects of the Society

The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	\$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year	3.00
Life Membership	50.00

Payable after election.

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,
328 Chestnut Street.

In Memoriam

Joseph G. Darlington

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

DIED MARCH 18, 1908

With unfeigned regret and in loving remembrance we place this minute upon our records.

Born both of Friends and of a militant ancestry,

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON

whose loss as its president the New England Society sincerely mourns, stood, in his career, for the highest type of the Philadelphia merchant—combining the probity and thrift of the Quaker Meeting with the energy and broad-outlook so characteristic of his kindred, who have long been known in Eastern Pennsylvania for their achievements in science, in medicine, in law, in the State—good citizens in all.

Though not yet of age when the Civil War came, he was already in business, with every prospect of success before him, but, animated with the spirit of his distinguished Revolutionary forefather he entered the army, serving throughout as a private in the ranks, not seeking the preferment which might easily have been his due.

The war over, he turned again to mercantile pursuits. While affairs grew steadily under his hands, he grew more, and when he died there were few fields of civic activity in which he was not useful, known, admired and honored.

Able in business, faithful in citizenship, a loyal patriot and upholding in the highest degree the mercantile honor of Philadelphia, he bore in every field an exalted and honorable part.

Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting

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Twenty eighth Annual Meeting

At the City of New York, New York, on the 28th day of November, 1908, the Twenty eighth Annual Meeting of the New England Society was held.

The President, Mr. E. J. Ely, being unable to attend, Mr. J. H. Thomas presided.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and were found to be correct and were approved.

The report of the **THEODORE N. ELY**, President of the **New England Society, 1908-09**, was read.

The Chairman reported having held the annual meeting in March, 1908, at the Hotel New York, New York, on the 15th day of March, 1908, and the report of the President, Joseph H. Thomas, was read. The Chairman of the Council is Mr. J. H. Thomas.

At the Council meeting in November, 1908, Mr. Ely was elected President, vice Mr. Thomas.

The Society was held by the following:

Hon. Charles F. Johnson
Joseph G. H. Johnson
Charles F. Johnson
Mr. E. J. Ely
Dr. J. H. Thomas
E. J. Ely
H. J. H. Johnson
B. H. Johnson
R. H. Johnson
B. H. Johnson



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting

The Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 10th, 1908, at the Bellevue-Stratford.

The President, Mr. Ely, being abroad, the Vice-President, Thomas E. Cornish, presided.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, having been printed in the Year Book for 1907 and distributed to the members.

The report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Committee for Publication (see page 13 of this book).

The Council reported having held four meetings during the year. The meeting in March was called to take action on the decease of President Joseph G. Darlington. The minute approved by the Council is published on page 17 of this Year Book.

At the Council meeting in November, Mr. Theodore N. Ely was elected President, vice Mr. Darlington, deceased.

The society has lost by death during the year :

Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Joseph G. Darlington
Eben F. Barker
H. F. Kenney
Dr. Frances M. Holden
Ellicott Fisher
Horace E. Taylor
Benjamin Thompson
Rev. Charles W. Nevin
Henry Blynn

Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting

The following have been admitted by the Council :

**Edward T. Bradway
William Bradway
Judson Daland, M.D.
William Emery
Herbert Spencer Evans
Wilson Lay Evans
Edward H. Buckland, D.D.S.
Captain John F. Cushman
Edward Lincoln Farr**

Present membership, 402.

The Chairman appointed N. Parker Shortridge, J. Warren Hale, George I. Merrill, Harold Goodwin and Waldo M. Clafin as a committee to nominate officers and directors for the coming year.

Pending report of the committees, the Committee on Admission reported favorably on the following applications, and, on motion, the following were elected members of the society :

**William R. Driver, Jr.
Rev. Horace Frederick Fuller
Frank S. Guild
Frederick S. Hovey
E. Porter Mason
Thomas K. Ober, Jr.
George Randolph Packard
Frederic H. Strawbridge
Hon. Charlemagne Tower
Frank R. Whiting**

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers and directors :

New England Society of Pennsylvania

OFFICERS FOR 1909.

President.—Theodore N. Ely

Vice-Presidents.— } Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer.—Edward P. Borden

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain.—Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician.—Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors to serve for three years:

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.

Herbert M. Howe, M.D.

Parker S. Williams

George Woodward, M.D.

In two years class:

Edgar C. Felton

Vice

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Shortridge, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the ticket named. The ballot was so cast, and the ticket declared elected.

On motion, Dr. Roland G. Curtin, the first Vice-President-elect for 1909, was also elected to same office for the remainder of 1908, to fill vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Ely to the Presidency.

The Entertainment Committee reported the arrangements for the coming festival, to be held on December 22d at the Bellevue-Stratford, and on motion, Mr. Waldo M. Claffin was appointed chairman of a Guest Committee to arrange for a reception to the speakers preceding the dinner.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at ten dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be seven dollars each, the allotment of more than one seat to each member to be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

Mr. Harold Goodwin made some informal remarks on the proportion of men furnished by the New England Colonies to the Revolutionary Army, both Continental and militia, and on motion of Mr. Littlefield, Mr. Goodwin was requested to prepare the statement for publication in connection with the coming Year Book. (See page 25 of this book.)

On motion of Mr. Dana, the thanks of the Society was tendered to the Bellevue-Stratford for the use of the Clover Club Room for this meeting.

Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Secretary.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

New England's Contribution of Men to the Revolutionary Army

At the annual meeting of the Society, held on December 10th, Mr. Harold Goodwin made some informal remarks on the proportion of men furnished by the New England Colonies to the Revolutionary Army, both Continentals and militia. His figures were compiled from the tables of statistics presented in the report of the Secretary of War, of May 10th, 1790, and covered the years 1775-1783. The figures for the population of the States were taken from the census of 1790—immigration was slight, and growth normal, so that the proportions during the War of Independence might be assumed to be as shown in that census. Virginia led the roll with a population of 747,610, and an enlistment of soldiers of 52,715. Pennsylvania came next with a population of 434,373, and an enlistment of 34,965 soldiers. North Carolina came next with a population of 393,751, and an enlistment of 21,969 soldiers. Massachusetts came fourth with a population of 378,787, little more than half that of Virginia, but with a enlistment of 92,562 soldiers, or nearly twice as many as the "Mother of Presidents." South Carolina, with a population of 249,073, enlisted 31,358 men, while Connecticut with a population of 237,946, enlisted 42,831. New Jersey, with a population of 184,139, enlisted 19,282, while New Hampshire, with a population of only 141,885, enlisted 18,280. Rhode Island, with a population of 68,825, enlisted 11,692; while Delaware with a population of 59,096, enlisted only 3,763. Maine and Vermont men must be distributed among Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting

Kentucky and Tennessee between Virginia and North and South Carolina.

In percentages of men enlisted to population for the years as above, Massachusetts heads the list with 24.4 per cent.; Connecticut ranks next; Rhode Island next; Georgia next; New Hampshire next; South Carolina next, and then New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and North Carolina.

In March, 1779, the Congress voted that the infantry should consist of eighty battalions, of which eleven were assigned to Pennsylvania, as many to Virginia, and fifteen to Massachusetts. No State furnished its whole quota; Massachusetts more nearly than any other. (Vide Banc, 318.)

The New England Colonies began the tea party, shed the first blood, exploded the first gunpowder, roused the rest of the country, and supported the demands for liberty and independence by putting "the men behind the guns."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Speakers at the Annual Festivals and the Toasts Assigned to Them

1881.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, President of the Society,
President's Address.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of the United States Senate,
(No toast assigned).

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania,
"Pennsylvania."

Rear Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N.,
"The Navy."

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Pt. Williams College,
"New England and Education."

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
"The Mission of New England."

Charles Emory Smith,
"The Press of New England."

Mark Twain,
(No toast assigned.)

1882.

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
President's Address.

Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, who introduced Attorney-
General Palmer,
"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

General W. Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A.,
"The Army and Navy."

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Yale,
"The Pilgrim Fathers."

Hon. M. Russell Thayer,
"The Judiciary."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
"New England and Her Cities."

1883.

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
President's Address.

Hon. Chester Arthur,
"The President of the United States."

Hon. W. R. Chandler, Secretary of Navy,
"Army and Navy."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
"The Land of Steady Habits."

Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.,
*"The Forefathers of New England, the Grandfathers of
American Independence."*

Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D.,
"Massachusetts."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Yankee."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

1884.

Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland,
President's Address.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Wm. B. Smith, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

Hon. Augustus O. Bourn, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"Rhode Island and Her Suggestions."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Puritan Outside of New England."

Hon. James MacAlister,
"Free Schools for the People Founded by New England."

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
"New England and Pennsylvania."

1885.

E. J. Bartlett, President Dartmouth College,
Eulogy of E. A. Rollins (Deceased).

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Charles Dudley Warner,
"The New England Farmer."

Hon. George F. Edmunds,
"New England and the Senate."

Charles Emory Smith,
"A Pilgrim Monument."

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D.,
"New England Press."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. John B. Long,
"The Old Bay State."

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh,
*"Philadelphia as a Refuge for Distressed New
Englanders."*

1886.

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. George William Curtis,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency,
*"The President of the Republic and the Union of the
States."*

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,
"The New Netherlanders—the Pilgrims of Manhattan."

Hon. John Stewart,
*"Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Union and Once Its
Battleground."*

1887.

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. William M. Evarts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor,
"The Commonwealth Founded by William Penn."

Hon. Charles F. Warwick,
"The Centennial City."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
*"Essex County, Massachusetts, the First American
Home of the Puritan."*

Rev. William P. Breed, D.D.,
*"The Sons of the Pilgrims an Improvement on the
Fathers."*

1888.

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the U. S.,
"New England in the Supreme Court."

Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University,
"The Early Worthies of New England."

Hon. Charles C. Beaman,
"Our Fellow Exiles in Manhattan."

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
*"New England and the Business Interests of
Philadelphia."*

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
"New England in Literature."

1889.

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge,
"Our Country."

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth,
"The Pilgrim Abroad."

General Horace Porter,
"The Puritan."

1890.

John H. Converse,
Vice-President's Address and Letter from the President,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Minister of the United States
to Russia.

Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of the Philadelphia Bar.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter,
*"Descendants of the Pilgrims in New York and
Philadelphia."*

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio.

Hon. John Temple Graves,
"New England Ideas in the New South."

Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D.,
"The Pilgrim and the Puritan."

1891.

Address of Vice-President John H. Converse.

Letter from President Charles Emory Smith.

Hon. John R. Planton, Counsul-General of the
Netherlands.

Presentation of a Gavel made from wood of the old church
at Delftshaven, the home of the Pilgrims
in Holland.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Redfield Proctor,
"The Green Mountain State."

Hon. William T. Davis,
"The Pilgrims of Plymouth the Traditional and the True Pilgrims."

Rev. Francis L. Patten, D.D.,
"Contributions of the Puritans to Education and Religion."

Hon. James T. Brooks, Pittsburg,
"The Pilgrim in Ohio."

Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D.,
"The American Spirit at Work."

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker,
"The Keystone and Plymouth Rock."

1892.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,
"The State of Pennsylvania."

Hon. Edwin M. Stuart, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

John Sparhawk, Jr.,
Presentation of a gavel block.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate,
"The Puritan Away from Home."

David W. Sellers, Esq., Philadelphia,
"Pilgrims Who Are Not Puritans."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1893.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Ex-President of United States,
Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Charles A. Boutelle,
"Hail Mayflower, Hail Columbia."

Rev. John S. McIntosh, D.D.,
"The Other Pilgrims."

Hon. Murat Halsted,
"American Expansion."

1894.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Seth Low,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Horace Porter,
"Puritan Influence."

Hon. Charles A. Dana,
"New England in Journalism."

William H. McElroy, Esq.,
"The Pilgrim Children."

Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D.,
"Boston Common and Penn Square."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

1895.

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hamilton W. Mabie, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Nelson A. Miles,
"The Army and Navy."

Hon. Henry E. Howland,
"The Pilgrim in New York."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
"The Puritan Conscience."

Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D.,
"The Pilgrims in Ulster."

1896.

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Charles Warren Lippett, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Judson Harmon, Attorney-General United States,
"The New Englander as an Ohio Man."

Hon. John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey,
"The Moral Element in Our Politics a Legacy from the Puritans."

John Fox, Jr.,
"The Southern Mountaineer, New England's Ally in the Civil War."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Democracy of the Mayflower."

Rev. Samuel Elliott,
"New England Idealism."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1897.

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"The Puritan Idea of Government."

Rev. George R. Van DeWater, D.D.,
*"The Dutchman's Contribution to the New Englander's
Greatness."*

A. V. V. Raymond, LL.D., President Union College,
"The New Englander as a Citizen."

1898.

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
"The President's Address."

Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D.,
"Ancestral Ideas—Yankee-Dutch, and Cavalier."

Hon. Edwin Stewart, Paymaster-General,
"The Navy of the United States."

Admiral Schley,
Address.

Hon. Daniel A. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. Charles W. Stone, Governor-Elect of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. Urban A. Woodbury,
"The New Englander in the Army."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

1899.

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D.,
*"The Puritan's Loyalty to Conviction—May It Be
Emulated in the Present Generation."*

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D.,
"The Greatest of the Puritans."

George W. Cable,
"The New England Idea."

General Nelson A. Miles,
Address.

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff,
Address.

1900.

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. George Harris, D.D., President Amherst College.
"The Puritan in the Twentieth Century."

Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
"Patriotism."

Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.
"Our Inheritance."

Hon. George C. Perkins,
"The Yankee in the Far West."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Response to the Retiring President."

Major William H. Lambert,
"New England in Pennsylvania."

1901.

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address,

Hon. David J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court,
"The United States: A World Power?"

Hon. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State,
"Two Types of Patriotism."

His Excellency, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister,
"A Greeting from the Orient."

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran,
"America in the Twentieth Century."

Mr. Simeon Ford,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter,
"Puritan and Yankee."

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin,
"The Old Bay State."

Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, Member of Parliament,
"Greeting from Old England."

1902.

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. George F. Hoar,
"Forefathers' Day."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Addison G. Foster,
"The Pennsylvania of the West."

Hon. Orville A. Platt,
"New England in the Senate."

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield,
"New England in the House of Representatives."

1903.

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

His Excellency, Kogoro Takahira, Minister of Japan,
"New England and Japan."

Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
"New England in the Navy."

Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith,
"The Puritan's Moral Backbone."

Samuel J. Elder, Esq.,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Hon. Reuben O. Moon,
"The World's Infant Republic."

1904.

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Lt.-Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Puritan's Part in the American."

Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of Pennsylvania,
"The New Englander at Home and Abroad."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Rev. David McConnell Steele,
"Ourselves As Others See Us."

Hon. Arthur Lord,
"The Pilgrim Fathers."

1905.

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Alfred Hemenway,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Francis A. Lewis, Esq.,
"The Puritan as a Straight Thinker."

William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq.,
"A Virginian's Point of View."

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.,
"The Puritan Spirit."

1906.

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General, U. S. A.,
"The New England Soldier."

Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman,
"The Virtues of Our Puritan Ancestors."

Isaac Sharpless, LL.D., President Haverford College,
Haverford, Pa.,
"As the Quaker Sees It."

William H. McElroy, Esq., New York,
"Some Particulars of the Landing."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1907.

**Mr. Theodore N. Ely,
*Vice-President's Address.***

**Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
*The Toastmaster's Address.***

**Hon. Philander C. Knox,
*"Pennsylvania—New England."***

**Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.,
*"The Mission of America."***

**Darwin P. Kingsley, Esq.,
*"Puritanism: A Living Force."***

**Rev. Flavel S. Luther, D.D., President Trinity College,
*"The Puritan and the Quaker."***

**The Twenty-eighth Festival of
the New England Society of
Pennsylvania held at the
Bellevue-Stratford in
Philadelphia on the
Twenty-second
of December
1908**

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-eighth Annual Festival

Forefather's Day—the two hundred and eighty-eighth—was celebrated by the New England Society of Pennsylvania at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Tuesday evening, December 22d.

In the matter of decoration and detail the Entertainment Committee probably surpassed their efforts on previous occasions. The stage was banked with foliage and trees, trimmed with tiny colored incandescent lights, and towering above these was spread an electric device bearing the words, New England Society—Mayflower—1620. Tall pine trees stood in the corners and were lashed to the marble pillars, potted plants surrounded the room, while strands of laurel and holly were festooned from the balcony boxes and ran from pillar to pillar. Great bunches of American beauty roses, trailing vines and large red apples adorned the tables, and the candelabra shades were in alternate colors of red and green. The letters designating the tables appeared in incandescent lights. The President's table was elaborately decorated, two suckling pigs erect being placed in the centre.

Many of the balcony boxes were occupied by ladies. Alternating with the music of the orchestra on the stage, several soprano vocal selections were given.

The procession of officers, guests and members from the parlors were led, as heretofore, by five men wearing wide shoulder scarfs in colonial colors and bearing banners of the coat-of-arms of the original New England States, which were placed in order behind the President's table.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Festival

Grace Before Meat

Almighty God: *Father of all, above all and through all, and in us all, "the Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world," we worship Thee, our Fathers' God. We Bless Thee for the New Light which in the days of our Fathers broke forth among them, in distant lands, and led them across the sea to this good land. We Thank Thee that we also have the Larger Light of the knowledge of God, in our day; and We Pray that we may never be "disobedient unto the heavenly vision," but may live according to our light. And now, assembled for this, our Annual Festival, We Beseech Thee, Oh, God of our Fathers, to be present with us. And as we "Eat the fat and drink the sweet," may it be as men who seek, whether they eat or drink, or whatever they do, to "do all to the glory of God," in whom our Fathers trusted.*

Amen.



The Programme of the Evening's Entertainment

BEING THE MENU FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SOCIETY

COMPRISING THE LIST OF THE WHOLESOME
AND SUCCULENT DISHES TO BE SERVED

AND THE NAMES OF THE WORTHY GENTLE-
MEN WHO WILL SPEAK THEIR MINDS



DECEMBER 22 1908
THE BELLEVUE-
STRATFORD HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA





Frugal Fare



CAPE CODS

COLONIAL CONSOMME



MAINE LOBSTER, NEWBURG

RHODE ISLAND TURKEY

CRANBERRY JELLY

CHESTNUT CROQUETTES



NORTH VIRGINIA HAM

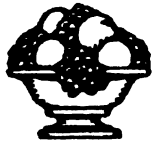
CIDER APPLE SAUCE

SPINACH

BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND

BROWN BREAD





Frugal Fare



Y A N K E E N O T I O N

R O A S T E D Q U A I L



S A L A D A N D C H E E S E

H U B B A R D S Q U A S H P I E

P U M P K I N I C E S



D O U G H N U T S A P P L E S

C O F F E E T O B A C C O





ROLAND G. CURTIN, M.D.
Vice-President and Presiding Officer

REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, S.T.D., TOAST MASTER

"The President of the United States"

"My country, 'tis of thee"

"The Day We Celebrate"

REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM, S. T. B.
Arlington St. Church, Boston

"The Use and Abuse of Tolerance"

RICHARD WATSON GILDER, LL.D.
Editor "The Century," New York City

"The Puritan's Word"

JOB E. HEDGES, Esq.
Of the New York Bar, New York City

*"Two Representatives of Colonial Character,
Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin"*

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, Ph.D.
Lampson Professor of English Literature, Yale University



Then

PURITAN COMPLIMENTS

**"An Unreasonable and Turbulent sort of People
comonly called Quakers."** *Laws of Virginia, 1660*

**"No Persons in this Celony shall give any unneces-
sary Entertainment unto any Quaker."**
Connecticut Code of Laws, 1673

"Oh, their Boldness, Pride, Insolency."
Thomas Wilde, 1644

QUAKER PLEASANTRIES

"Woe, Woe to thee, thou Bloody Towne of Boston."
Wm. Robinson and Marmaduke Stephenson, 1659

**"He (Rev. Mr. Wilson) would carry Fire in One Hand
and Faggots in the Other to burn all the
Quakers in the World."** *New England Judged, 1661*

**"They began with Immodesty, went on in Inhu-
manity."** *Appeal of Samuel Shattuck and Others, 1661*

and Now



Twenty-Eighth Annual Festival

The members and guests were seated as indicated on this and following pages.

President's Table

Dr. Roland G. Curtin, Vice-President.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham,	Richard Watson Gilder,
John H. Converse,	Rev. Dr. Floyd Tomkins,
Job E. Hedges,	Toast Master.
N. Parker Shortridge,	Dr. William Lyon Phelps,
Chief Justice Mitchell,	Rev. Dr. S. W. Dana,
Bishop Mackay-Smith,	Rev. Dr. M. J. Eckels,
Dr. James McAllister,	Chaplain.
Joseph P. Mumford,	Hon. Joseph Buffington,
Secretary.	Justus C. Strawbridge,
Mayor Reyburn.	

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

Robert B. Wheeler,	J. Allen Boone,
Rev. John B. Harding, D.D.,	Dr. George Fetterolf,
Robert Pilling,	George E. Shaw,
Frank R. Watson,	Dr. Charles W. Haughton,
Carl G. Lorenz,	Harry T. Saunders,
William H. Futrell,	George Irving Merrill,
Alfred L. Ward,	John G. Carruth,
Henry M. Warren,	Frank R. Shattuck,
W. Atlee Burpee,	James Pollock,
J. F. Cushman,	William R. Lyman,
G. K. Mohr,	H. C. Atkinson,
J. K. Mohr,	Edwin Hagert,
Colonel H. L. Haldeman,	R. H. S. Swing,
J. Jacob Mohr,	Hon. Joel Cook,
Ryland W. Greene,	William B. Bratten,
Frank S. Guild,	Charles E. Clark,
William Leverett,	Clement Weaver,
Frederick R. Gerry,	Frank Feraille,
C. P. Doane,	Joseph W. Swain,
Henry T. Kent,	William D. Kelly,
Everett L. Kent,	Rev. Carlos T. Chester,
Henry T. Kent, Jr.,	William T. Gummey,
Dr. Judson Daland,	Frederic W. Taylor,
George N. Reynolds,	Gregory C. Kelly,
Prof. John L. Stewart,	Frederick Shaw,
Edward W. Mumford,	J. Laird Schober,
Jacob C. Roberts,	George P. Schober,
	George H. Cliff.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Festival

Table B

Theodore Frothingham.

C. Berkeley Taylor,	Joseph C. Fraley,
Francis T. Chambers,	Percival Roberts, Jr.,
Bayard Henry,	Harry A. Magoun,
William A. Patton,	Stedman Bent,
William G. Moore,	C. Barrows,
Thomas W. Synnott,	Frank Tenney,
E. L. Farr,	Walton Clark,
Henry D. Moore,	S. Morris Lillie,
Frank B. Skinner,	Lewis Lillie,
E. T. Bradway,	Lewis C. Lillie,
W. E. Speakman,	Samuel F. Houston,
William Bradway,	Dr. George Woodward,
William E. Helme,	Dr. George A. Piersol,
William L. Rowland,	Peter Boyd,
Dr. James Hunter, Jr.,	A. G. Hetherington,
Hon. John L. Kinsey,	George W. Kendrick, 3d,
George H. Hill,	George P. Morgan,
Richard T. McCarter,	William T. Tilden,
John Bancroft,	William Vollmer,
Ralph Blum,	Charles A. Converse,
Waldo M. Claffin,	Sussex D. Davis,
A. Lewis Smith,	Clayton F. Banks,
Hon. Isaac Johnson,	George W. Banks,
George A. Bigelow,	Caleb J. Milne,
Harold Goodwin,	Caleb J. Milne, Jr.,
Patterson DuBois,	David Milne.
Dr. John B. Chapin,	

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table C

Lincoln Godfrey.

James McCrea,	George H. McFadden,
E. T. Stotesbury,	Charles E. Pugh,
John H. McFadden,	R. Dale Benson,
James Rawle,	Henry S. Grove,
Henry Tatnall,	George H. Frazier,
Henry Ellison,	Henry B. Thompson,
George H. Lorimer,	William T. Elliott,
C. H. K. Curtis,	L. L. Rue,
E. Pusey Passmore,	Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert,
Morris L. Clothier,	George V. Massey,
J. R. McAllister,	Walter H. Bacon,
J. Faxon Passmore,	Moorehead C. Kennedy,
J. Edward Durham,	Edward F. Brooks,
John Humphrey,	Lewis Neilson,
William H. Kingsley,	George Wood,
Lincoln K. Passmore,	Frederick H. Shelton,
Henry A. Lewis,	E. Shirley Borden,
Richard A. Lewis,	Edward P. Borden,
Walter G. Lewis,	H. Bartol Brazier,
Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell,	Samuel C. Register,
Isaac R. Davis,	John E. Zimmerman,
Dr. Alfred R. Allen,	Charles E. Brinley,
Lieut. F. Wooley,	Francis A. Howard,
Rev. L. F. Benson,	Dr. Henry Beates,
E. Burgess Warren,	Chester N. Farr, Jr.
Dr. Charles P. Turner,	
George Stevenson,	

Twenty-Eighth Annual Festival

Table B

F. H. Strawbridge.

W. Wistar Comfort,	Don C. Barrett,
W. H. Jackson,	Stanley R. Yarnall,
Francis R. Strawbridge,	Henry N. Hoxie,
Richard M. Gummere,	George H. Strawbridge,
Howard B. Bremer,	Tillinghast K. Collins,
Wm. H. Wanamaker, Jr.,	Percival K. Frowert,
Barton F. Blake,	Harry B. Tyson,
Jonathan M. Steere,	Leonard O. Smith,
George M. Randle,	Rev. Charles L. Kloss,
George A. Denny,	B. Homer LeBoutillier,
J. Warren Hale,	Wistar E. Patterson,
Henry S. Hale,	Dr. L. P. Posey,
Charles W. Welsh,	Miers Busch,
Henry G. Barnes,	W. K. Haupt,
H. W. K. Hale,	F. H. Wigton,
Hon. Charles M. McMichael,	James F. Hope,
Louis S. Fiske,	T. W. Faires,
Colonel Joseph N. Crawford,	B. M. Faires,
Edgar G. Thomas,	John Gribbel,
Samuel M. Vauclain,	Dr. Alfred Stengel,
Alba B. Johnson,	Sig. Guglielmo Ferrero,
John W. Converse,	Harold Peirce,
William L. Austin,	Dr. W. W. Keen,
Warren P. Thorpe,	Dr. George Peirce,
James A. Connelly,	Addison Savery,
Paul K. M. Thomas,	Augustus Thomas,
Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas,	George W. Hansell.

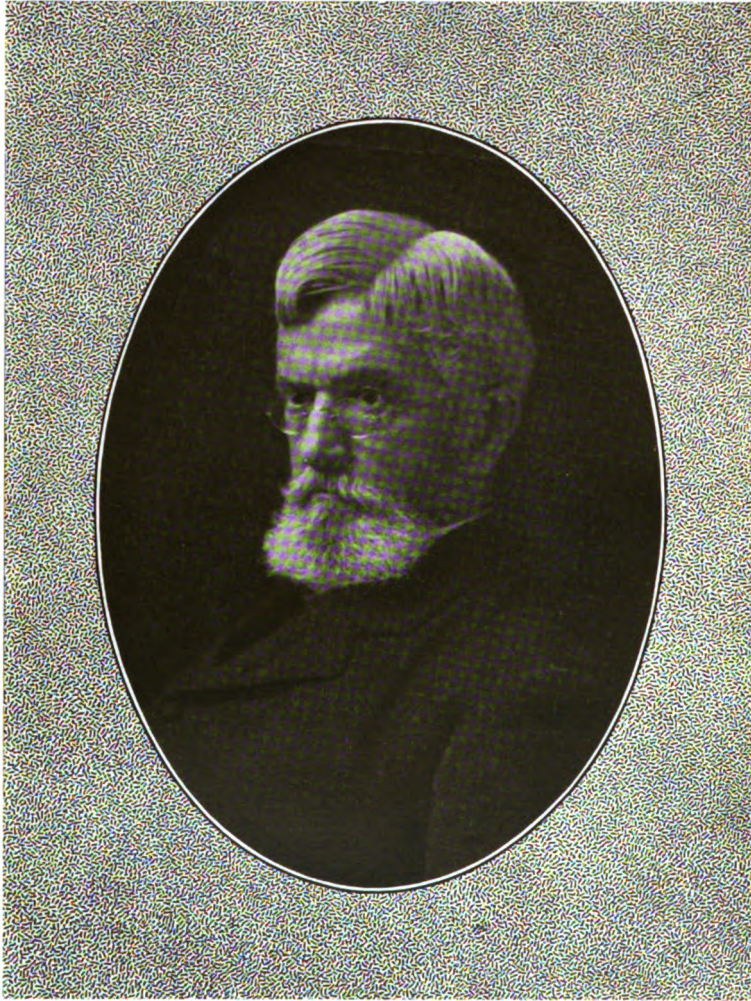
New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table E

Dr. James B. Walker,
Dr. S. D. Risley,
Thomas H. Clagett,
John T. Robinson,
H. S. Furness,
George C. Hetzel,
Charles Evans,
John J. Collier,
Dr. Ben C. Gile,
Monroe Buckley,
Olney R. Payne,
Albert F. Kelly,
Arthur B. Huey,
Samuel C. Huey,
Walter H. Johnson,
Joseph B. McCall,
Dr. L. J. Lautenbach,
Dr. N. Miller,
William A. Law,
Jarvis A. Wood,
A. G. Bradford,
H. N. McKinney,
F. W. Ayer,
Frederick S. Hovey,

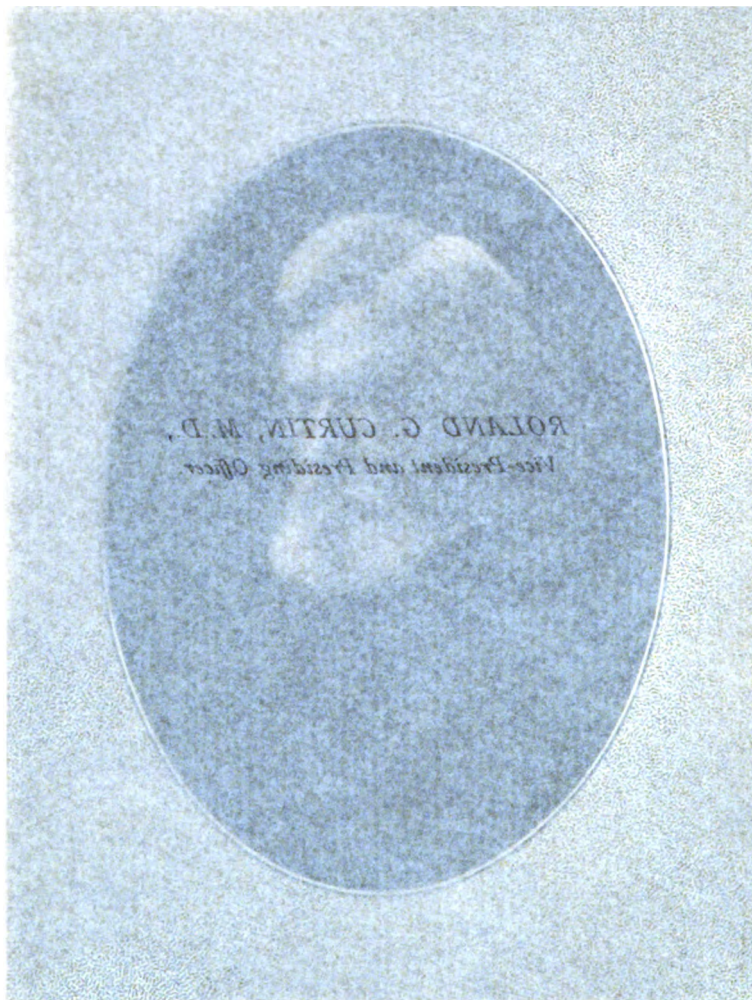
Dr. M. B. Dwight,
Dr. William J. Dugan,
Dr. F. M. Urban,
W. I. Clarke Smith,
Isaac S. Smyth, Jr.,
Roland L. Taylor,
Calvin M. Smyth,
George W. B. Fletcher,
J. Ernest Richards,
T. C. Colket,
Walter Clothier,
Harrison K. Caner,
C. C. A. Baldi,
George F. Hoffman,
Frank R. Whiting,
E. Porter Mason,
Dr. De Forest Willard,
Richard H. Higgins,
James H. Chapman,
Rev. Horace F. Fuller.

The Addresses



ROLAND G. CURTIN, M.D.,
Vice-President and Presiding Officer.

[illegible]



The Addresses

The Twenty-eighth Annual Dinner of The New England Society of Pennsylvania occurred at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, December 22d, 1908.

Roland G. Curtin, M.D., Vice-President, presided; and Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D., officiated as Toastmaster.

The worthy gentlemen who spoke their minds were Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, S.T.D. (Arlington Street Church), Boston; Richard Watson Gilder, LL.D. (Editor, *The Century*), New York City; Prof. Guglielmo Ferrero, Italian historian; Job E. Hedges, Esq., New York City; and William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D. (Lampson Professor of English Literature), Yale University.

DR. ROLAND G. CURTIN, First Vice-President of the Society, prefaced the formal speech-making as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND GUESTS: The position with which I am honored is as novel as it was unexpected. If an intimation had been given me only ten days ago that I would occupy this place to-night, it would have been such an utter surprise that I would have been tempted to consider my informant as mentally unbalanced, untruthful or a flatterer. But additional honors have been heaped upon me. A few days ago our Secretary, Mr. Mumford, courteously informed me that I had been elected to the First Vice-Presidency of this cultured body, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, for the ensuing year. This was to me another great surprise. A little later our genial fellow member, Mr. Thomas E. Cornish, called on me with the information that the Di-

Twenty-Eighth Annual Festival

rectors had decided to make me the acting President for this banquet, and that I would be expected to open the exercises this evening, in the absence of our honored President, Mr. Theodore N. Ely, who is abroad. This certainly was a great shock to me, and at first thought I contemplated looking up an easy doctor and requesting him to kindly send me to the tropics so that I could recover my equanimity and that my cold, clammy hands could be warmed up.

Having assumed the chair, I will detain you but a few minutes and will then vacate this position to a gentleman thoroughly competent for the duties of Toastmaster. As you have noticed, I have taken the precaution to commit a few thoughts to typewriting with the view of avoiding the difficulties which sometimes follow from a defective memory or a lack of self-confidence. I have been told of one speaker who, in quoting a well-known passage of Scripture, rendered it thus, "And the cock wept thrice and Peter went out and crew bitterly." Another poor man, unaccustomed to public speaking, tried to recite the well-known line, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." His first rendition of it was, "'Tis sharper than a thankless tooth to have a serpent child." Not being satisfied with this he made another attempt as follows, "'Tis sharper than a serpent's thanks to have a toothless child." He then gave up in despair. I have a second reason for a typewritten manuscript, and that is that my writing is not the most legible. The difficulty of deciphering my penmanship reminds me of an incident that occurred in the life of the late Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, many years ago. I sent him a note asking him to meet me at a certain number in "Chatham" Street. He wrote promptly, in reply, that he would be glad to meet me at that number in "Catharine" Street. I called upon him and told him of his mistake, when he remarked, "I have been considered the worst writer in Philadelphia, but I

Address of Dr. Roland G. Curtin

will divide honors with you; neither of us, however, writes so bad as Horace Greeley." He then told me this story: Greeley discharged a man from the *Tribune*, and sent him a letter of dismissal. The man looked at it, and, being unable to unravel the letter, took it to Mr. Greeley and asked him the purport of it, when the latter said, "It is your discharge from our employ." The man then crossed the street and presented it to Mr. Dana, of *The Sun*, as a letter of recommendation; and upon the strength of that letter Mr. Dana at once employed him. The new employee thought it such a good joke that, in the evening, he went to a drug store, in which a friend of his was a clerk, to tell his friend about it. He handed the letter to the clerk, and, before he had a chance to explain, the clerk disappeared behind a counter and soon reappeared with a very nice mixture which he had compounded from what he thought was a physician's prescription. By way of extenuation for illegible writing I may tell you modestly that a noted editor once said that a manuscript which was easily read was not usually worth reading.

We are here to-night to commemorate the two hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, and incidentally to celebrate the twenty-eighth festival of our Society. We are often asked, "What good has been accomplished by the Society." I answer that it has been productive of much good in the past, and I can see a very promising future for it. Through its instrumentality many new friendships have been formed and old ones have been cemented. We have had twenty-eight royal, sumptuous banquets of Puritanic simplicity, followed by as many unexcelled intellectual repasts. And if the spirits of our ancestors are hovering over this festive board to-night we may wonder what they are saying about their descendants. So far as I am concerned, I would be afraid to know.

Further, the State of Pennsylvania has been educated in

Twenty-Eighth Annual Festival

New England history. You do not now hear of the awful breaks that have been made in the past. To illustrate: The late Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in his history of Plymouth and the Wyoming Valley, speaks of the wide-spreading branches of the Charter Oak on Boston Common; and a lawyer of some reputation as an orator and historian, announced in an address, "These scenes were enacted about the time when the prow of the Mayflower was cleaving the waters of the Delaware." Incidentally I may say we have presented to the City of Philadelphia a bronze statue, "The Pilgrim," which is a beautiful work of art and one of the last studies of the celebrated artist, St. Gaudens. It now stands on the south front of the City Hall, and will later find a home in Fairmount Park.

Early New England history is a prolific subject on an occasion like this, and I beg to make a few contributions from more or less reliable sources. Divorces were not so common in the early days as they are to-day. Our foremothers had our forefathers on one side and forests full of savage Indians on the other, while their parents were on the other side of the Atlantic. What could they do? I have noted also that it was said of my great-grandfather, a Congregational minister in Connecticut, that when he caused merriment it was never thought to be intentional, so he did not have to apologize. Let me also mention an account of the Puritans that was given by a little Philadelphia school girl, and which was perhaps correct. When I visited her home, the mother said to me, "I see by the papers that you are a member of the New England Society of Pennsylvania. I want to tell you about my little daughter. When she came from school one day I questioned her about her progress, and she told me she had learned about the Puritans. I asked, "Well, daughter, who were the Puritans?" She answered, "They were a people in England, and the other people there got so bossy that the Puri-



THE LIFE OF FLOYD W. TOMKINS

... they got ...

... the chapter ...

Journalist's ...

REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, S.T.D., and his

... *Tomlin's* ... and forcible remarks,

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... I ...

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Address of Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins

tans could stand it no longer, so they came to America; and when they got here they became awfully bossy themselves."

I will now retire from the chair I have so loosely filled, and give way to one who has been selected as Toastmaster, one who is known to you as a man of eloquence, an untiring worker for good and a great moral teacher. In fact, he is exceptionally well-fitted to preside over this congregation—a body eminently suitable for missionary work, for I doubt not it can withstand anything but—temptation. (Applause.)

Toastmaster's Address

TOASTMASTER TOMKINS, grasping the gavel and joining in the spirit of the occasion, addressed the Society and its guests in the following humorous and forceful remarks, which were much appreciated and applauded:

If Dr. Curtin was in an embarrassing position I would like to know in what predicament I am, for I cannot trace my ancestors very far back. In fact, they could not get on the *May-flower*, it was full; so they came over, the next year, in the *June-bug*. We know also that Episcopalians were not persons altogether agreeable to the Puritan; he came to America to get rid of them; and when an Episcopalian presides at a New England dinner it looks a little bit curious. I feel somewhat like that young minister of whom I heard not very long ago, who was sent out to preach and was told by the one who sent him to come back and report the next day upon his success. He returned on Monday morning, and, when questioned, said, "I did very well, I think." "What did you do?" his friend asked. "I selected as my text, 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation.'" "How long did you speak?" "Half an hour; and I found that salvation was so important a

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matter that I took twenty-five minutes to explain about it, and then I suddenly became conscious that I had not answered the question, and I took five minutes to tell them how they could escape." Nevertheless, I will run the risk of being criticised by telling you, a New England Society, how you can be faithful citizens of good, old Pennsylvania.

We are indeed inspired when we look back to those old days, those glorious old days, which we think of to-night; those days of enthusiasm; those days of real, downright, honest belief; those days when a man had courage and dared for the right. They were great people, those old Puritans; and it is well for us to remember them. It is well for us to try, as far as we can, to go back to their spirit for a little while once a year, to enter into that old atmosphere and drink of its inspiration and partake of its power.

It is not, I take it, the part of a Toastmaster to make a speech; yet I cannot help saying a few words before I introduce the speakers on an occasion such as this. A word, first of all, of greeting. It means a great deal when a body of men come together and sit shoulder to shoulder, throbbing heart to heart with the gracious sentiments that this day, the twenty-second of December, always brings. Secondly, a word that I hope you will take kindly, because a preacher always has to preach; and that is that we should try to imitate the spirit of greatness and grandeur of those who went ahead of us. They may have had their faults; all great men have their faults; they may have gone—undoubtedly they did go—a little too far in one direction or another (I wouldn't give a fig for a man who is in earnest who does not go to extremes); but at the same time they had those rounded and healthy characteristics which make a good foundation on which to build a superstructure, and which suggest the blessedness of the way in which we may lay foundations upon which our children may build for future greatness. Although many of us were not born in New

Address of Rev. Floyd W. Comkins

England, or, at any rate, not born in Massachusetts or Boston—poor people, it is sad for us!—although some of us may have been born in New York, and some of us may have been born in New Jersey—the Lord help us!—and some of us may possibly have been born in Delaware—and that is not a deadly sin—and some of us may have been born in good old Pennsylvania, of Quaker stock, through which ran the blood of New England; nevertheless we all meet together cordially, fraternally and joyously, to praise our Pilgrim Fathers, to praise those men who with a high ideal came here to make that ideal a reality; to praise those men of lofty sentiments, who made those sentiments the truths upon which our country ever since has leaned—those brave and noble men who have been, who are and who ever will be, the ideals for our youths to copy. I bid you welcome to-night. Let us, as we hear the words of wisdom poured forth from eloquent lips, carry ourselves back to the simplicity of those early days, as far as we can, and partake of the spirit of those old fathers who believed in God, who believed in each other, who believed in truth, and who believed in the future. (Applause.)

The President of the United States

The first toast, "The President of the United States," was announced by the Toastmaster, and, upon his suggestion, the company responded by rising and honoring the sentiment, meanwhile joining in singing, with orchestral accompaniment, the hymn "America," beginning:

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty;
Of thee I sing."

THE TOASTMASTER resumed: We have spoken of Boston, and our thoughts to-night gather around Plymouth Rock.

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It is not a very big rock; and many of us, in the spirit of this day, when doubt is in the air, question whether the Pilgrim Fathers could ever have gotten upon it. I remember reading, when a boy, that Mary Chilton was the first of the Pilgrims who landed from the Mayflower; but when I saw the rock at Plymouth, upon my first visit, I wondered how under the sun she could have stood on it!

Now, we of Philadelphia do not appreciate Boston half as much as we ought. That good old city is pre-eminent for her culture and her cults. Do you know that, by the higher critics there, the discovery was made that Moses did not write the Genesis, but that a man of the same name, who lived at the same time, wrote it? Another of their criticisms was about that curious little word, "Selah," which possibly you have heard some ministers read as if it was a part of the Psalm. One of the higher critics of Boston contends that it was the word which David uttered when he accidentally broke one of his harp-strings. But the Boston of to-day is not the Boston of old. It is now a regular Athens. It has changed a great deal and has acquired such a versatility of mind that it may be said to be like the chameleon, which changes its color to the shade of everything it comes in contact with. It has the same fate in Boston that overtook it in the hands of the boy who wanted to test it. He put it on a piece of green cloth, and it turned green; he put it on a piece of blue cloth, and it turned blue; then he put it on a Scotch plaid, and it burst all to pieces. But there are good things that have survived in Boston, and one of them is the ministerial profession. It has always been at the top in that city, ever since the days of Jonathan Edwards, when they hurled fire and brimstone upon evil doers, to our own times when they hypnotize for all sorts of diseases. It is a case of the survival of the fittest, but of course you would not expect a minister to say it was the only case of the kind. It reminds me, however, of the doctor who, after curing a boy

Address of Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham

who had nine fits a day, characterized the case as "a survival of *the fittest*."

Aside from pleasantries, we love Boston. Some of us were so fortunate (or unfortunate) as to get our wives there. Some of us were privileged to graduate from Harvard College; and some of us were accustomed to walk those dear old streets, to draw in the inspiration of Cornhill, of Summer Street, and Tremont Street (which in those good old days we used to call "*Tremont Street*"), and to enter some of the good old churches and hear there the words of peace and truth. We are privileged to-night to have with us a Bostonian whose name implies that he has the right to say he is from Boston; and his character gives him the right to speak for that city which in early days was renowned for its lofty sentiments of truth and justice. I have the pleasure to introduce to you Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, who will speak on "*The Day We Celebrate*."

The Day We Celebrate

DR. FROTHINGHAM was cordially greeted and frequently applauded. He gave an amusing account of his experience with a newspaper reporter by whom he was interviewed within ten or fifteen minutes after his arrival from that distant and provincial town of Boston. He said that, having been interrogated about various phases of the subject he was preparing to discuss to-night, he detailed just a few of the multitude of brilliant epigrams he had in his mind. His interviewer then said that he had been sent by his chief especially to find out the truth or falsity of the report that was circulating around New York and Philadelphia to the effect that Paul Revere was, after all, nothing but a myth.

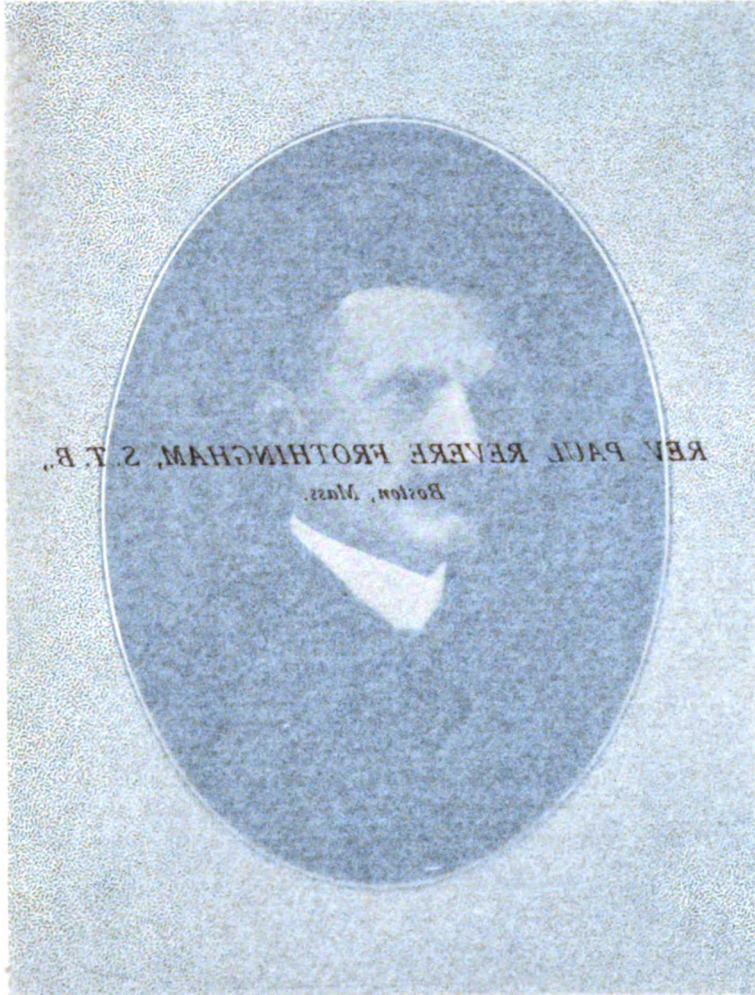
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Response by Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, S. U. R.

Well, now, I told him that if that was true it deprived me at once of at least one-half of my identity; that while I couldn't answer for Paul Revere I did feel reasonably certain that not all of his descendants had degenerated to the condition of myths.

The day we celebrate. It is the birthday of a mighty nation, the birthday of a new and noble principle in government. It was three days before a certain Christmas, two hundred and eighty-eight years ago to-day, that a little company of devoted Pilgrims set consecrated feet upon this continent. They had crossed the ocean in their little cockle-shell of a vessel, at the very worst and roughest time of year; they had made, in the stuffy cabin of their little ship, a solemn compact with each other and with their God; and then the fight began in earnest for liberty and for even life itself, amid the rigors of relentless winter.

Now, the day we celebrate occurred in a century that was devoid neither of great and worthy men nor of great and worthy achievements. Galileo was in the very height of his prestige at this Pilgrim-time, having watched with good effect the swinging of the great Cathedral lamp at Pisa. Kepler was gazing starward and unfolding the wonders of a heaven which his genius rendered practically new. Harvey had just given people fresh cause to know that they were fearfully and wonderfully made, for he had discovered the circulation of the blood. But greater than any advance in knowledge and more important to the world than any principle of science was the act of our forefathers in crossing the ocean to establish and disseminate a new principle of government in this great new world of opportunity. Mr. Lowell hardly exaggerated when he said that "Next to the fugitives whom Moses led out of Egypt, the little shipload of outcasts who landed at Plymouth were destined to influence the future of the world."



REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM, S. T. B.

Boston, Mass.



Address of Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham

It was less than three hundred years ago; and three hundred years, or even three times three hundred years, is a very brief period of time in the mighty annals of the world. To those of you who have stood upon that lonely plain in the south of England, and have seen those Druid sentinels at Stonehenge which had been keeping guard there for centuries when the sails of the Mayflower faded away in the distance, which even watched beneath the patient stars when the oars of Cæsar's galleys flashed in the sunlight as the mighty conqueror was rowed ashore;—to those of you who have stood in the shadowed stillness of some great cathedral, and looked upon the glimmer of a little light which had flickered and burned there through the centuries, since Dante wrote and Raphael painted;—to those who think of things like these, the space of nearly three hundred years is almost nothing. And yet what great and surprising changes those years have seen and wrought! As we look back now across the narrow valley of the intervening time, all purple in the glorious light of struggles and achievements, how long a stride it is from that little struggling colony to this great and prosperous Republic, from those scattered cottages to our crowded cities, from their simple homes to this sumptuous hall in which we meet, from their privation to our prosperity, from that rigid religious faith to our broad and steady tolerance, from their problems of self-preservation to our power of constantly expanding nationality. It would be difficult, I think, to picture a much longer step than from Plymouth Rock to Manila Bay; from the pond which Billington discovered in the lonely woods, and thought at first another sea, to the oceans which are crossed by our great white fleet as it makes its peaceful way around the world; from a trade which gave a few beads and buttons to hostile Indians to a commercialism which sends wheat and steel and cotton to all portions of the globe; from a treaty of peace with a petty tribe of red men to treaties of peace and

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arbitration which are gladly entered into with us by the greatest nations upon earth, and even with the yellow races on the other side of the globe. And yet, while the step has been long, the influence has been direct. It was Puritan influence which gave the strength to that struggling colony; and Puritan influence has peopled and developed this continent, established this great Republic, framed our laws and culminated in the brightest achievements of which any country can boast. Other influences of course have mingled with this one and have lent it strength, just as the waters of countless smaller streams enter into and feed the Mississippi River; but the central influence has been one and constant. The streams of moral and religious power which gushed from the principles of Plymouth Rock have watered an entire continent.

Our Puritan heritage therefore is no less glorious than it is direct. There are men and women in the older countries of the world who are proud in tracing their descent from kings and nobles of the earth; but in this modern world no lineage is much more proud than ours. It was the distinction of the men from whom we claim descent that they could both make kings and unmake them; and of nothing were they half so sure as they were of this, that the power of God was the power by which they lived and fought and won. It has been said that the most useless kind of coat in this world is a "coat-of-arms." But if any of us were to devise a coat-of-arms for ourselves we might do well to choose for seal and motto something very like the seal and motto of this Society of yours. I would have a *ship* upon it, the symbol of eternal progress through the waves of difficulty; and an *anchor*, signifying adherence to the principles of those who held fast to the laws of truth and right; and in the foreground there should be a *rock*, to typify dependence on those deep realities which abide unchanged and steadfast through time and through eternity. "God sifted a whole nation," it was said, "that He

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might send choice grain into the wilderness." And lo! the wilderness has been redeemed; the glory of freedom has been given it, the excellence of education and of law.

Then let us, upon this day that we are celebrating, praise these famous men, the Puritans, and "our Fathers who begat us." The Lord hath wrought great glory by them, through His great power from the beginning. In more than one great sense we count ourselves their children, and need to call them in remembrance. We need to remember the principles by which they grandly shaped their destiny, and the high ideals of private and of public conduct which they held aloft. We have our problems much as they had theirs. Dangers and difficulties beset us both as individuals and as a nation. We stand in need at the present time of warning and of counsel. We need to be reminded of the highest standards of life and to be recalled from gilded illusions, "lest we forget" the great realities. And I know of nothing better or more wholesome for us than again and again to be reminded of the things "our Fathers have told us." Wendell Phillips once said that some men are great not so much for what they achieve themselves as for what they enable others to achieve. My Lord Bacon, as he takes his proud way down the centuries, may lay one hand on the railroads and the other on the telegraph and say, "These are mine, because I taught how to invent;" and so the Puritan, wherever he sees free people, free schools, free and pure homes, can say, "These are mine, for I gave them to you."

Now, those old Puritans had their faults and plenty of them, as they would not have been slow to acknowledge and confess. They were not lovely characters. They are pleasanter to look at than they would have been to live with. They are more comfortable to deal with in the spirit, three centuries away, than we should find them in the flesh if they were gathered here to-night and undertook to tell us what they thought about us and about our

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way of life. They were narrow, austere, bigoted and sometimes cruel. Though they had suffered persecution they were not slow to persecute in turn; and having fled across the sea to obtain liberty of conscience for themselves, they had no desire to extend that liberty of conscience to others who saw things differently. They left small space for pleasures and diversions in their lives. In their grim and lonely existence, where there were few things to enjoy, they coined a phrase which lingers with us still; they could speak about "enjoying poor health." And I have no doubt that they did enjoy it, for it brought their neighbors in to see them; it brought them together in a semblance of social intercourse. Perhaps it was for the same reason that they enjoyed another thing; it remained for a famous Judge among them to set it down in his journal that he "found great refreshment in funerals."

"Puritanism," said Thomas Carlyle, "was the last of the heroisms." And whether it was the last or not, it was certainly heroic. It is something that we have not outgrown so much as grown out of. The Puritan principles were many, and some of them happily were long ago neglected and cast aside; but the Puritan spirit was one, and it is eternal; and this spirit it is which we need most sadly and sorely at the present time, amid all the problems and perplexities and impurities of individual and social and political life. The Puritan spirit—that it is and that alone which can keep us true to the highest ideals of the home, the city and the nation. We may therefore inquire, what was the essence of this mighty spirit and in what way did it show itself most nobly? The first thing to be taken into clear account is the Puritans' *love of order*, their supreme *respect for law*.

It is often claimed and popularly thought that the most distinctive thing about the Puritans was their *love of liberty*. The great historian, Froude, tells us that the first record of the Puritan that he found in history was in a

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certain document that was prepared in 1585, when a Jesuit Father in England prepared a memorandum which he sent across the Channel to the Pope and to Philip of Spain, specifying to those great potentates what individuals in England could make it uncomfortable for foreigners who undertook to capture that island. He said that the only people who were absolutely loyal to the Crown and who could be depended upon to fight for it even to death were the Puritans of London and of the seacoast towns. He said they were desperate, dangerous and determined men. They were ready in every way to resist tyranny and to combat the invader.

While acknowledging, however, to the fullest and most frank extent the love of liberty of the Puritans, I should definitely and distinctly place above it, as the more significant and important in securing their success, their *love of law*, their willingness to submit to authority. History is crowded full of instances where people have deeply longed and eagerly struggled to be free, and of instances in which they have seemingly succeeded in their longing and their struggle. They have thrown off yokes and broken heavy bonds, and have put a stop to tyranny for a time, only to be ruined by their own excesses and brought to dread confusion in the end by their wilful and entire incapacity for self-restraint. But the great thing with the Puritan in America was this, that he saw the practical and necessary limits to be laid on liberty, and understood the utter fallacy of any freedom that was independent of restraint. For example, he did not confuse freedom *in* religion with freedom *from* religion; and while independent *under* the law, he was far from being independent *of* the law. "He set his foot," as Macaulay said, "upon the neck of his king, but he prostrated himself in the dust before his Maker." He insisted on his rights, but passed his self-denying ordinances. He broke away from the control of others, and straightway exhibited the most astonishing amount of self-control.

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I am deeply convinced that that self-control is the thing we most stand in need of, in this country of ours, to-day. We need it, I think, in the South, where time and again we have those violent outbreaks against the people of another race. We need it in the North, where in city and suburban life there is too much criminal unrestraint, and of turbulence and noisy lack of discipline. We need it in the West, where we have had the riots, conspiracies and bloodshed of disastrous labor strikes. And we need it here in the East, where we have tumult and license around many of our greater business corporations. We need it, I believe, through the whole length and breadth of this land. It was only last night, in the city of New York, that I picked up one of our better known newspapers and saw in it a long article headed, "Outlawry in New York—the crimes of one month that have gone unpunished." I ask you, gentlemen, for you know much more about the matter than I do, if it is not time that a remedy should be applied for these conditions by arousing public sentiment; for it is by the force of public opinion, first, last and all the time that any remedy can be made effective. Is it not time that there should be an end especially to those continuous obstructions which occur so frequently in the administration of the law and particularly in the carrying out of our criminal law? Something must be done by the children of the Puritan, in the spirit of the Puritan, to restore us to the position that we ought to maintain in this respect.

There was a second feature in the Puritan spirit, which was fully as important as the first; and I speak of it with all the greater gladness for the reason that I think it lately has been born anew among us and has wrought great good. I refer to a deep intensity of conviction, and to conviction more especially in regard to moral matters. Wherever you find the Puritans, in whatever period of history and whatever portion of the globe, you find men who knew what they

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wanted and who wanted it with all the vehemence of noble natures. You find men of courage, firmness, steadfast purposes and unwavering perseverance. It was significant of the Puritans that when they came ashore at Plymouth they skirted that long, low, sandy coast until they found a solitary rock. They set their feet on that and so began life in America.

Not long ago a foreigner—an Englishman, I think, at least his question sounds like that of an Englishman—was over here studying social conditions and found himself one day, as was natural enough, in the town of the Pilgrims. As he stood on Burial Hill and looked off across the barren fields and sandy shores, he said to the New Englander who was beside him, "What do you raise in a country like this?" whereupon the native of the place replied, "We raise men." Yes, the Puritans were "men;" and wherever their spirit spreads, the result is a noble, independent manhood. They did not live by sentiments, which are the gentle breezes stirring the surface of life's waters into ripples of emotion, but they lived by convictions, which are the deep and unseen springs that feed life's ocean of practical activity. They were men of action, not of thought; they did not simply dream of doing things, but they did them. Circumstances did not shape them so much as they shaped circumstances. Events did not control them as often as they controlled events. They were eminently upright because they were vehemently downright. They knew what they were about, and they went about it with a will. They felt they were engaged in a wonderful work, and they meant to do it in a wonderful way. They had laid hold upon something eternally right, and they did not mean to let go of it until the right had triumphed. And this indeed suggests a feature in their strong conviction, on which we can better lay the finger of memory because we have embodied lately not a little of its memorable example. They knew the eternal difference

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between right and wrong. They never blurred the line that separates vice from virtue. They had no dread of the strong word "sin;" and when they knew they were sinners they did not hesitate to say so. They were rigid moralists, perhaps too rigid, and they distinguished sharply between the righteous and the ungodly person. There were the standards clearly set aloft—standards of purity, honesty, justice and integrity. And those who fell away, whether in one respect or many, whether in public or in private life, fell away; that was all; and they must suffer for their sin.

And we to-day, whether we have gained it by a re-embodiment of the Puritan spirit or in some other way, have somehow but very definitely been securing, in the interests of business honor, of social justice, of political purity, this clearness and sharpness of moral conviction which characterized the founders of our great Republic. We are clearly putting an end to the day of moral confusion. We are adapting and applying the standards of morality which are enforced in private life to all the growing complexities and combinations of the enormous world of modern trade and industry. In the old days the "tables of the Law," as they were called, which set forth the duties of each citizen, were set up in the Roman forum that the people all might read and know exactly what was demanded of them. So we to-day have been setting up and making clear the moral law as it bears directly on the every-day transactions of the business world. We have made it clear that stealing is stealing, whether it is carried on directly or indirectly as petty larceny or as wholesale robbery in the guise of business enterprise. And we have done it, gentlemen, with Puritan thoroughness and Puritan principle and pluck. We have convicted and convinced ourselves of grave shortcomings in many a public way. It has been said of us with too much truth that we were "making money at the expense of honesty in order to

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spend it at the expense of decency." But the encouraging thing about the entire situation is that we have said to ourselves, "These things must cease;" or at least (which amounts to the same thing in the end) we have applauded those who said that to us and have put them in public place or have kept them there. And so it is to-day that there never were so many earnest, noble, honest, able, upright, consecrated men in public life devoting themselves to the affairs of State, as there are at the present time; from the energetic, fearless, incorruptible head of our Nation (applause), and the equally energetic, fearless, incorruptible, wise and judicious head-elect of the Nation (applause), down through the Governors of our States and the officials of our cities, to where the individual citizen takes new part in helping make the land more bright. Rich as we are in the great commodities of life, prosperous as we know ourselves to be so far as the national resources are concerned, we are richer still and not less prosperous when our wealth is measured in the terms of man and womanhood. And this is the only true and lasting wealth which nations never must neglect to lay up for themselves on earth.

Thus it has been in the past; thus we find it at present; and thus, let us hope and pray, it will still continue till the goal of perfect freedom and entire justice has been attained. If you seek, in our nation's life to-day, the places and the movements in which public spirit and ideal interests are uppermost, there the conscience and the spirit of the Pilgrims and the Puritans have been at work. If you go to the centres where philanthropies are wisest and where the most is being done to lift up into new and better life degraded man and womanhood, there, too, you find the forceful power of this same insistent spirit. If you go where public interests are made of more account than private welfare, where homes are purest, lives are sweetest and schools are best, there this same persistent power, the

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priceless portion of our great inheritance, is still at work. And as long as this continues to be true, the waves of evil and corruption will rise and beat in vain against us. The heavy night, however dark it hangs above, will still have stars to guide us on our course aright.

"It will still be holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
We shall keep unstained
What here they found,
Freedom to worship God."

(Enthusiasm.)

The Use and Abuse of Tolerance

THE TOASTMASTER: Some men there are whose lot it is to excite discussion, to create dissension and to destroy unity. They are like the amateur performers in a country village band, whose discordant notes grate harshly on the ear. We have a few of the latter class on our streets during this Christmas season. I remember that, on one occasion, when I was a missionary out West—if you will pardon a personal allusion—I attended a funeral at which a village band was a conspicuous feature. I was driving an old gray horse, and I remember that as we wended our way over the Colorado Plain to the cemetery the band began to play. Oh, such discord, such a confused mingling of sounds; each player seeming to rival the others in lack of harmony! It reminded me of the wail of the poor woman:

"Oh, the death of my six children,
Oh, the death that they did die;
Two got sick and two got drowned,
Two got choked on chicken pie."

My horse, startled by the noise, ran away and pitched me out, and I found myself being dragged toward the Pacific Coast, at lightning speed, with the reins safely un-

Address of Richard Watson Gilder, LL.D.

der my arms. There are men whose lives, like the blaring of the village musicians, are given to strife and contention, to disagreement and discord; but there are others—thank God—who, wherever they go and under all circumstances, strike a note of harmony in reconciling hostile parties or conflicting interests. They do this not by silence in the face of wrong, but by courageous and fearless discharge of duty; not by hesitating to rebuke evil, but by the persuasiveness of their demeanors and the purity of their calm lives, which make the words from their mouths like jewels, shining with the very light of God. We are to listen to one such in the next speaker—a man who has made an enviable reputation, through his poetry and his prose, by reason of his moral convictions and his magnificent carrying out of those convictions. I remember reading, years ago, before I knew who was the author of them, certain words which impressed me very forcibly. They were these:

“If Jesus Christ is a man,—
And only a man,—I say
That of all mankind I will cleave to Him,
And to Him will cleave alway.

“If Jesus Christ is God,—
And the only God,—I swear
I will follow Him thro’ heaven and hell,
The earth, the sea and the air.”

The author of these words is the gentleman who will now address you on “The Use and Abuse of Tolerance,” Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, of New York.

Dr. Gilder held the attention and interest of his readers throughout his able and interesting address, which was frequently applauded.

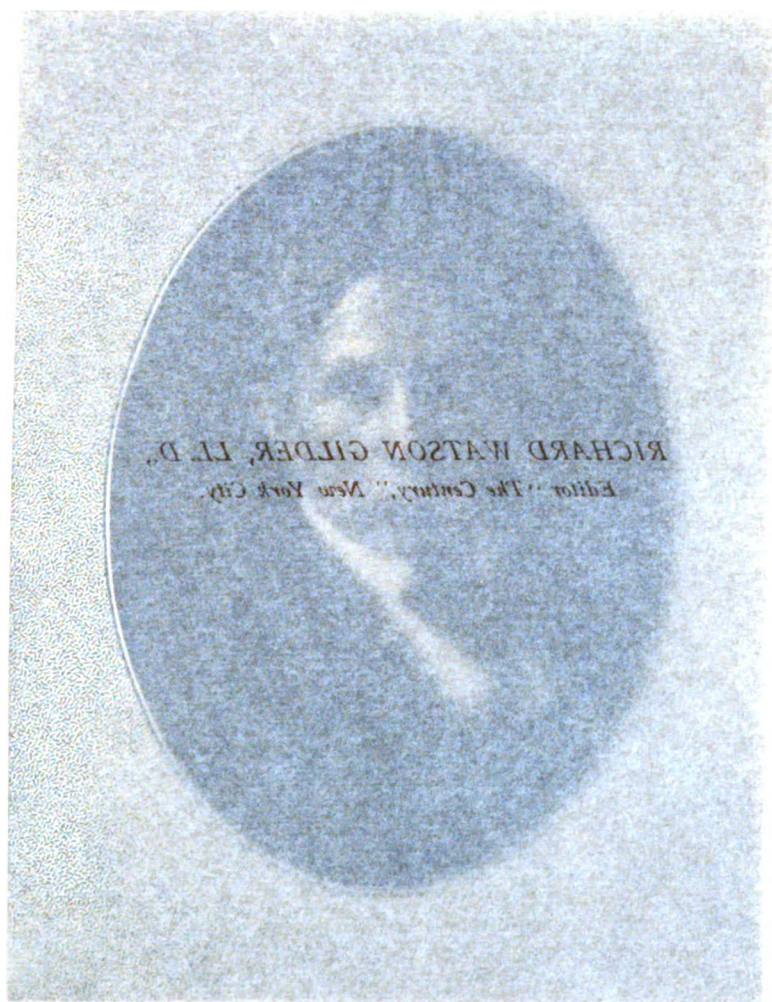
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Response by Richard Watson Gilder

MR. TOASTMASTER AND BRETHREN: When kindly invited to be a speaking guest at this dinner of the New England Society, this seemed to me a fit occasion for a few words on the subject of tolerance, so I have taken for my theme, "Tolerance: Its Use and Abuse." I was moved to this choice of a subject by a singular, and, to thinking men, a most unfortunate phase of the recent Presidential campaign, when, in certain communities, opposition was made to the candidate who proved in the end to be successful, on account of his theological, or, perhaps, I should say, denominational faith.

If I could regard the occurrences referred to from a purely humorous point of view, and if I had the gift of the story-teller, this would be a most appropriate moment for the repetition of a favorite anecdote told with effect by a Scotch-extracted friend of mine, who spends his summers at Skibo and a few strenuous hours in Washington. He tells of a canvass for Parliament, in which a relative of his was a candidate. During the canvass it was charged that Mr. Smith was a Unitarian—pronounced Unitorian. The charge greatly troubled the chairman of a local committee. When waited upon by the Unitorian candidate, this committeeman declared boldly that he could never vote for a Unitorian. "But," said Mr. Smith, "have you not heard that my opponent is a Trinitorian?" "Dom, no," said the committeeman, "but that's worse; I can never vote for him; it is three times as bad." It is needless to say that the Unitarian came out at the head of the polls, though by a small majority.

But the opposition on religious grounds to so good a man—shall I not say to so good a Christian?—to so self-sacrificing and exemplary, so fine and noble a character as our President-elect hardly seems to me a subject for humorous treatment. It was purely a survival of the unfittest in our Democratic commonwealth, a recrudescence



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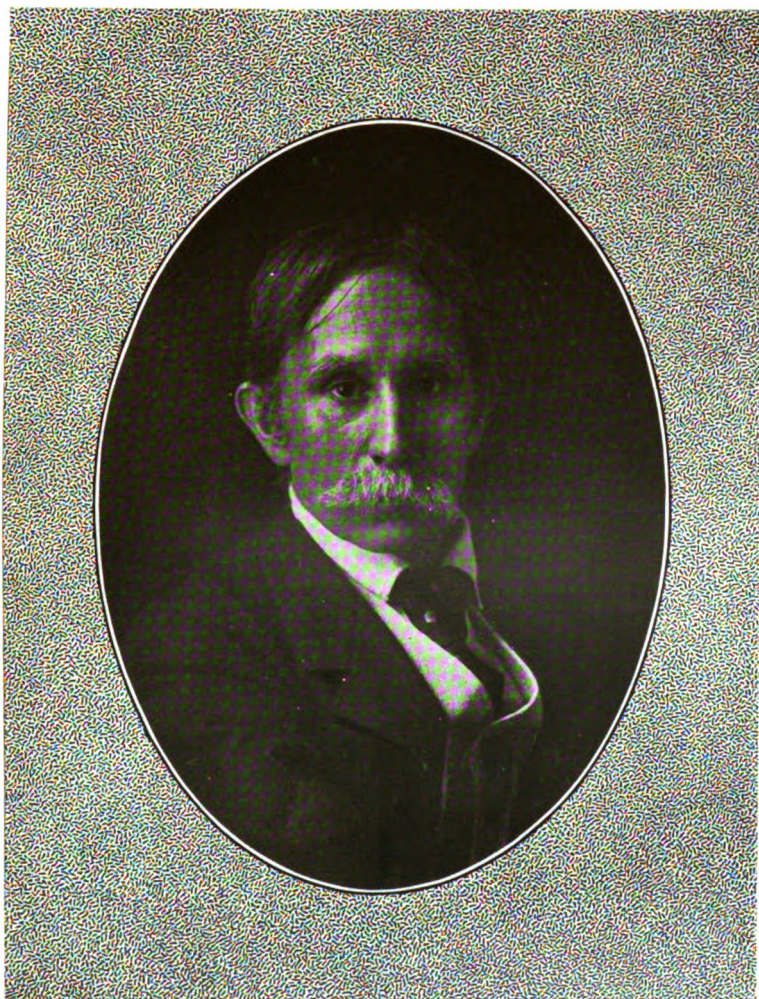
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RICHARD WATSON GILDER, LL. D. with ever
Editor "The Century," New York City his son

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Address of Richard Watson Gilder, LL.D.

of an antiquated prejudice, a prejudice of which we are likely to see less and less as time progresses. And as the years of his Presidential administration, or administrations, go on, the absolute absurdity of the theological objection to that good-hearted, that great-hearted public servant will become more and more apparent. As his high worth, sterling piety and patriotism are better known, doubtless many of those who made this false and mischievous objection will live to suffer regret, if not shame, in their own hearts and consciences.

I have read some harsh words concerning our present President because of his expression of tolerant sentiments in connection with the theological preferences of servants of the State. But those who condemn him for his brave words should condemn also some of the greatest of the sons of America. Daniel Webster's tolerance, as expressed in a speech before the New England Society of New York in 1850, was not so wide as Theodore Roosevelt's as publicly expressed in 1908; but the world is fifty-eight years older and a hundred years more tolerant than then. Said Mr. Webster:

“We are Protestants, generally speaking; but you all know that there presides at the head of the supreme judicature of the United States a Roman Catholic; and no man, I suppose, throughout the whole United States imagines that the judicature of the country is less safe, that the administration of public justice is less respectable or less secure, because the Chief Justice of the United States has been, and is, a firm adherent of that religion.”

The subject of tolerance might well be suggested, possibly in reverse, by passages in the history of certain persons whom we are here to-night to honor. I presume that it is fair to say that there is at least some ground for the charge of a certain sort and degree of intolerance in the

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Pilgrim Fathers, judging in part by the eloquent defenses of their conduct by the Pilgrim orators in the past. One of the greatest Puritans of recent times, the learned eloquent and saintly Horace Bushnell, said, in his oration of 1849, "I wish it were possible to claim for our fathers the honor of a free toleration of religious opinions. . . . When Cromwell was proposing toleration in England, the Synod of Massachusetts even protested against the measure as licentious."

But somewhat of religious intolerance in the New England Fathers does not seriously trouble us. What if Roger Williams, that obstreperous and most praiseworthy prophet, had the honor some sixteen years after the Puritans landed at Plymouth, to set up a community in Narragansett Bay, founded on a more tolerant conception than that of the Massachusetts settlers? What if the honor was reserved to the Virginians, in their "Act for Establishing Religious Freedom," in 1786, to make (as Mr. Rives said, at Columbia University, the other day, on Milton's tercentenary) the first official and formal declaration by any government in the world of the principle of complete severance of Church and State; to be followed by the proposition, made in 1879, to amend the Constitution of the United States in this same direction? Let me read again that ringing and memorable Virginia enactment, in the light of the recent misguided and un-American and—thank Heaven—grossly unsuccessful attempt to judge of the fitness of a Presidential candidate not according to his past services, present abilities and obvious character, but by an inapplicable standard of controversial belief. This is the Virginia enactment:

"That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever; nor shall he be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or be-

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liefs; but that all men shall be free to profess and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion; and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities."

I said that somewhat of intolerance in the New England fathers does not seriously trouble us. Those who wish to be refreshed with their defense may find it keenly and concisely put in the trenchant passages of Leonard Bacon's New England oration just sixty years ago. It is Bushnell who declares "Our founders stood right, when viewed in relation to what is most really fundamental in our institutions." He said, "When God prepares a hammer, it will not be made of silk;" and the great preacher added, "When I consider the unambitious sacrifice they made of their comforts and their country, how little they were moved by vagrant theories and projects of social revolution, how patient at hardships, how faithful to their convictions, how little they expected of men, how confidently they trusted their unknown future to God; and, then, what honor God has put upon them and what greater honor He is preparing for their name, before the good and the free of the blessed ages of the future, I confess that I seem even to have offended in attempting to speak their eulogy. Silence and a bare head are a more fit tribute than words. Or, if we will erect to them a more solid and yet worthier monument, there is none so appropriate as to learn from them, and for ourselves to receive, the principle they have so nobly proved, that '*The Way of Greatness is the Way of Duty.*'"

Take them in the broad historic view, and glory enough goes to the group of pious and daring voyagers who made Plymouth Rock a shrine of liberty forever. If we praise Williams for the Providence Colony and Jefferson for the "Act for Establishing Religious Freedom," shall we not praise the Pilgrim Fathers for reducing the number of death penalties from England's one hundred and fifty to

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their eleven crimes only punishable with death? The fact that Milton, that towering and consecrated personality which makes the name of Puritan one of the most magnificent of earthly epithets—the fact that Milton was, in many of his beliefs, like the founders, a creature of his age, does not detract but rather adds to his distinction of being (in those opinions where he was free from error) not three centuries, but perhaps no less than four in advance of his age.

The human mind in its collective existence is one of the slowest growths of that part of eternity bounded by human comprehension. I am reminded of this by the history of the parent New England Society of America—that of New York. Its recorded orations of well on toward a century ago were often marked by a religious intolerance that gave trouble then and would not now be tolerated. Why, gentlemen, you too—you of the New England Societies—are shining examples of the benignities of toleration. There is no question that the most orthodox of you would not now tolerate certain distinguished early spokesmen of the New England Society of New York who gave vent to their sincere but intolerant Puritanism. The two last formal orations recorded in the book of “New England Society Orations” were by those well-known and well-loved Puritans and “Unitorians,” Ralph Waldo Emerson and George William Curtis. Perhaps the strictly orthodox may have found grounds for Emerson’s presence in his reference, in his writings, to the cold negations of Boston Unitarianism. But this question of orthodoxy is a strange and puzzling thing. When a youth, I used sometimes to attend the ministrations of Phillips Brooks, in the church here in Philadelphia, to the pulpit of which your Toastmaster, Dr. Tomkins, has succeeded. He was considered an acceptable and orthodox preacher of the Word. But later, when the rector of Trinity, in Boston, when he was a candidate for the Bishopric, I remember carrying him a fraternal greeting

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from the late Bishop Potter, whose indignation was aroused at the opposition of those who thought him not fit to be a bishop. Phillips Brooks not good enough to be a bishop!

It would be interesting to enter into a more minute discussion of tolerance, including its psychological aspects. But I desire to construct a more definite thesis. Mr. Cleveland told me that in his earlier days, when lectures were greatly the fashion, he had thought of preparing a lecture, and the theme he selected was toleration. He never wrote the lecture; which, if he had written it, would have contained much practical wisdom. Lincoln, you know, tried the lecture platform with very moderate success. I wish Lincoln had chosen the theme of tolerance instead of that of "Discoveries, Inventions and Improvements." What an essay of homely illustration and clear insight Lincoln might have written on a subject so congenial to his beautiful nature. But he did a more useful thing, after all; he presented in his life an example of noble tolerance such as the world has seldom seen.

Those who denounce intolerance should be tolerant. So I will imagine a case where it might be justifiable to refuse office to a man on account, as it might be said, of his "religion." I mean rather that it might be necessary to discriminate against a candidate who was a pernicious sectary, one who held his religion intolerantly. It is then, of course, not truly against the man's religion that one would discriminate, but against his fanaticism; against, in fact, his irreligion, his immorality; for to use the functions and power of a public office to advance a propaganda would be to betray, in the Cleveland phrase, a "public trust"; would be to make an immoral and an intolerable use of such intrusted powers. We are not expected to vote for a fanatic who, when possessed of the sword of State, will, for the honor of God, surely cut off our heads.

In giving tolerance to opinion let us not take it for

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granted that opinion is of no consequence. A man believes a lie to his loss; a man has a detrimental opinion to his own undoing. You and I have known men wrecked on an opinion—wrecked in foolishness or in crime. If a man holds some greatly ridiculous or arrantly absurd or grossly immoral notion as his religion, and defends unsocial and dangerous acts as the expression of his religious views, public opinion, taking form in the laws of the State and the proceedings of justice, will not be thought intolerant if it puts a stop to his opinionated errancy.

I have intimated that tolerance is a modern and increasing virtue—as we shall be reminded soon when we are called upon to celebrate the great part that Calvin took in advancing the cause of religious liberty, notwithstanding his unfortunate relation to the burning of that not altogether tolerant reformer Servetus. In fact, notwithstanding the exhibition of the spirit of religious intolerance in recent political history, the spirit of tolerance is a sturdy and a thriving spirit. Since my time I have seen institutions whose leaders were denouncing theological unsoundness, themselves advance into the suspicion of heterodoxy. One sometimes wonders whether the heroic character that was formed under a stricter dispensation will fail of fruitage under the reign of universal tolerance.

But there should never be universal tolerance. In fact, I am particularly interested to-night not so much in the subject of the use as in that of the abuse of tolerance. What the world just now needs is the cultivation of a spirit of intolerant hostility towards certain evil practices and principles. I believe, with many wise men, that the world is getting better in its methods and practices before our very eyes; but it will get better all the faster if we cultivate inveterate enmity toward patent evils. Would there be so much misgovernment and corruption in our city governments if every honest citizen of every misgoverned city should, from now on, think and act in a spirit of intoler-

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ance toward civic rascality such as has just culminated in Pittsburgh? But not only toward flagrant rascality should men be intolerant but toward civic waste and inefficiency of the kind that our Bureau of Municipal Research, in New York, is strenuously endeavoring to correct, having lately offered suggestions in this line to Philadelphia and other cities of the Union.

Let not the modern world become too easy in its tolerance of political, medical and religious superstition, humbug and fraud. We run a certain amount of danger when we lay aside our entire list of inherited, instinctive or educated prejudices. A member of one of the most cultured families that I know consulted a medium in my city, the other day, and is now anxiously awaiting to see whether that medium's commonplace guesses shall turn out to be valuable prophecies. And do not the guesses of the imitation statesmen and of the old-fashioned theologians seem to be emulated nowadays by some of our sanguine scientists?

In one direction I would urge the most confident intolerance. I mean toward that small but strong portion of the press which is published and edited without a sense of the responsibility that should attach to a power so subtle and so dynamic. A conscienceless shoemaker may make a few confiding persons go lame; a conscienceless apothecary may impair the health of a certain group of innocent customers; a conscienceless contractor may slay a few score men in his crumbling constructions; a conscienceless landlord may ruin a few lives in his rotting tenements; but a conscienceless journalist, who thrives upon flagrant falsehood and invented scandal, remorselessly destroys the happiness of individuals and of families, spreads moral poison broadcast in the community, sometimes uses the enginery of his craft chiefly for his personal and political fortunes; and, on occasion, gleefully endangers the peace of the world. The conscienceless journalist preaches

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good-will, righteousness and honor and sets his pitiful minions at tasks hateful, dishonorable and pernicious. In the name of God, how long shall he be tolerated! I knew, in my native town, a good man, a revered clergyman, who afterwards went to Philadelphia, occupied a high place there, and who, later in life, was assailed by an infamous newspaper fabrication. He was compelled to bring his wife into court to refute a baseless calumny. The experience made him ten years older and embittered his later years. I trust that just such an occurrence could not now take place in this city or in any other of our large cities. I am not intimate with the condition of your local press. I speak with knowledge of conditions elsewhere and of an evil which thinking men and women in America feel to be a menace to our civilization. Here, indeed, is a field for an intolerance which should be persistent and effective. (Long continued applause.)

The Manifest Greatness of the American Republic

THE TOASTMASTER: We have heard from Boston; we have heard from New York; it is a far cry to Italy. My geography in relation to the Puritan is a little mixed because he has been associated with so many places, but it strikes me that Italy had something to do with the discovery of America, even if it did not have much to do with the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. We have been entertained by the gifted orator and clergyman from New England; we have appreciated the burning words of the poet and social reformer from New York; let us now hear from the historian of Italy. I am sure that, even if he should destroy our cherished legend of Cleopatra, he will not weaken our faith in the traditions of Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower.

Address of Signor Guglielmo Ferrero

It is our privilege to have with us to-night, somewhat unexpectedly, so that his name does not appear upon the program, one from whom I know you will all be glad to hear a few words—the distinguished gentleman from Rome, Italy, Signor Guglielmo Ferrero.

Response by Signor Guglielmo Ferrero

PROFESSOR FERRERO made a witty and interesting but brief response. Notwithstanding his strong Italian accent he spoke intelligibly, and his remarks were received by the audience with many manifestations of appreciation and pleasure. He was understood to explain that, as his English pronunciation was very defective when simply reciting a translation prepared for him, he did not know what would be thought of it when speaking without any assistance. He said he was apprehensive that his experience would be like that of an Italian friend of his, who, at a great banquet in London, like the one of this evening, made what he thought was a great effort, in his broken English, when responding to a toast, and, after he sat down, was told by his neighbor at the table, "Italian is a beautiful language, but I couldn't understand a word of what you said."

Asking the indulgence of his hearers, the Professor said he knew they were expecting from him some comparison between Rome and America. He then went on to speak of the luxuriance and splendor of the banquets of ancient Rome and the feasts of Nero and Lucullus. He thought that if those distinguished Romans could come to life and behold the spectacle of to-night they would regard the diners as Emperors of the West. After further commenting upon the splendor of modern banquets, he remarked that it was shown by the history of Rome that no true greatness is based solely upon material wealth; and he made clear that the greatness of a Republic is dependent not upon material riches but upon its ideals, its traditions,

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its morality, and its prestige; in all of which essentials, he said, he believed the American Republic to be supreme, and that it had manifested its greatness both materially and morally. (Applause.)

The Puritan's Word

THE TOASTMASTER: We now come back to our native land, refreshed by this little excursion abroad. I am sure I am expressing for you all, as well as for myself, the delight we have had in hearing from Signor Ferrero, and receiving this beautiful and delightful message from Rome.

Quite a number of years ago, when Mr. Dana was editor of *The New York Sun*, and Larry Godkin was editor of *The Nation*, a friend of mine, upon returning from a visit to New York, was asked how that city was getting along, and he replied, "What with Dana in *The New York Sun* making vice attractive, and what with Larry Godkin in *The Nation* making virtue odious, New York is in rather a bad condition." It was a way that Larry Godkin had of making good things seem horrible. But there are some good things in New York and some able lawyers. We talk about Philadelphia lawyers, but if you will pardon the slang, they are "not in it" with those of New York, where great men have stood high at the bar. We have the privilege of having with us to-night an eminent New York lawyer, one who has made a brilliant reputation for himself, and one whose eloquence, I am sure, we will be delighted to enjoy. I have the privilege of presenting Mr. Job E. Hedges, Esq., who will speak on "The Puritan's Word."

Mr. Hedges' epigrams and sarcastic humor were much enjoyed and applauded. He said he was present because the invitation extended to him by Mr. Beck was so persuasive that he could not resist accepting it, but since his arrival he had felt himself to be out of place.

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JOB E. HEDGES, ESQ.,
of the New York Bar.



Address of Job E. Hedges, Esq.

Response by Job E. Hedges, Esq.

I listened to the distinguished divine from Boston (Dr. Frothingham) and learned that outlawry is rampant in New York—not having noticed it myself. It may be that the gentleman did not know that from a newspaper standpoint we have a season of outlawry over there every ninety days; and as there are contemplated re-appointments to be made in New York about the first of January, the usual report may have been merely thrown out as “a feeler.”

Nor did I come from New England, nor did any one of my ancestors come from New England. One of them came from England quite a long time after the original arrived here; he didn't have the price when the first one came, but later, without any spirit of martyrdom, he preferred to come over with some degree of physical comfort.

Far be it from me to prick any of these bubbles of tradition; but when your distinguished President spoke about that letter of Horace Greeley's, which was both a discharge and a recommendation, I could not see why the man who got it did not at once go to a drug store; he apparently needed something of a more stimulating nature than ordinarily comes from a prescription except in an unlicensed town.

I can claim to be orthodox, but my line of descent may not be thoroughly orthodoxy. I graduated from Princeton, but in looking over some old family records, the other day (not in preparation for this occasion, however), I learned that a great-great—well, several times great, an awfully great—grandfather of mine ministered in New Jersey at a time when he was so orthodox and the congregation was so orthodox that they didn't even have a fire in the church building. The weather was so cold, however, that my ancestor would light up after the service, whereupon a disagreement arose. The record does not say whether the old gentleman surrendered or came out victorious, but I have discovered that, as a consequence, I

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have been spiritually outlawed. In contemplating this fact it occurred to me that perhaps it was fortunate that our forefathers who came at the same time did not come in greater numbers. If they had been more numerous possibly they would never have agreed on anything. Indeed, it seems equally fortunate that our Constitution was framed so many years ago—it couldn't be framed now, for I cannot think of anything on which we could all agree except that we are the greatest people on earth, greater on some days than on other days, but always great. I appreciate quite as keenly as the speakers who have preceded me the greatness of our progenitors, but it has occurred to me that it is easier to be great when there is a heroic moment than when there is "nothing doing." I could die for a great reform movement, perhaps, if I heard the Marine Band playing at the same time. But it is sometimes dreadfully hard to be a hero when things are in a kind of prosaic condition. Of course the Pilgrim Fathers had a very easy way about it. They would pass a resolution declaring what they thought was right, and then they simply said, "That's it"—and it was. If others did not fall in with "it," then something happened.

I cannot compete in any rhetorical or philosophic contest in eulogy of the Puritans, but that one of their characteristics which appeals to me more directly than any other is that their spoken words indicated what they were thinking about. If the lesson taught by their example in this respect could be inculcated to-day throughout our country, so that people of more or less prominence would make known, in their utterances, their actual thoughts, the results would be more satisfactory than they have been. When things go wrong in this country they do so by default. I am not worried about the gentlemen in Pittsburgh who have been indicted in the recent scandal there; I am ashamed of the men who let that condition of things get to the point where anybody need to be indicted. I do

Address of Job E. Hedges, Esq.

not know that there is any disagreement upon the subject of the Ten Commandments, but people may disagree on the methods to prevent their infraction; and when they differ on that point they do not differ on fundamentals. I would rather deal with a man inherently bad, but who restrains himself and accomplishes something in a good cause than to be pointed to mere party declarations in the concrete—whether the reporters be present or not. I don't care to follow a man so eminently good that all the virility of his life is taken out of him by his contemplating something other than the problem on which his mind ought to work. I am in favor of reform (whether with an annual stipend or none); I am opposed to cities spending more money than they ought to spend; I am opposed to people breaking the law; yet every once in a while we are told that we must take some question out of politics in order to have it settled. The only proper way of determining a question affecting the public interests is to make it a political issue and to have the people vote upon it. Then it will be settled definitely.

Theodore Roosevelt did more good when he stated what he considered a moral proposition than all the prosecutions that have followed it. The people were timid and were waiting for some one to say something about it; he said it, and something happened. People may, and some do, differ as to Mr. Roosevelt; but the impartial historian will proclaim as his greatest act not any message, not any investigation, but the fact that he made the people of all the United States think upon the same subject at the same time. (Applause.) No man accomplishes anything of lasting merit, in this world, who is not practical or who ignores the average results of human experience. I would not give a single cent for an oration upon the subject of civic duty and responsibility if its author did not exercise the suffrage. No man has a right to eulogize the American flag or to sing the anthem "America" who does not vote.

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No man who does not vote has a right to criticize the political faults or derelictions of another.

We do not need so many great men in this country as some people think we do. When a man becomes too great he feels sorry for the rest; and when he becomes fully impressed with his own greatness he feels so certain about it that he wants to execute the job alone. But the law of this country is that the minority does not rule. It never ought to rule. When a man divides human society into two parts, consisting of himself and the rest, it is time to apply for the appointment of a committee. One man's self-assertion of superior virtue does not preclude a wise man from retaining possession of his watch. I suppose there are wicked corporations, and I suppose there are men in them who are enormously wealthy, but while I do not care how much money they have I want to know whether they got it lawfully and are using it lawfully. I have no patience with that kind of virtue which shines brightly only when there are many people around; I have no patience with that kind of virtue that is produced as an immediate consequence of a careful perusal of the penal code; I have no patience with that kind of virtue, in political life, that shines resplendent only when in proximity with the primaries; I have no patience with men who ostensibly are ready to immolate themselves from a sense of duty, but as to whom you and I know they have been preparing for some time to avoid self-immolation by quiet, persistent and subterranean searches for excuses. I am a politician because I believe that the perpetuity and prosperity of this Government are predicated upon the assumption that all its citizens shall be politically active all the time. A politician is one who is not always certain as to what he ought to do but does something; the man who ignores politics is always dead certain about his duty, but, as a rule, doesn't do anything but talk. This is a country of law and order, but the enforcement of law and the maintenance of

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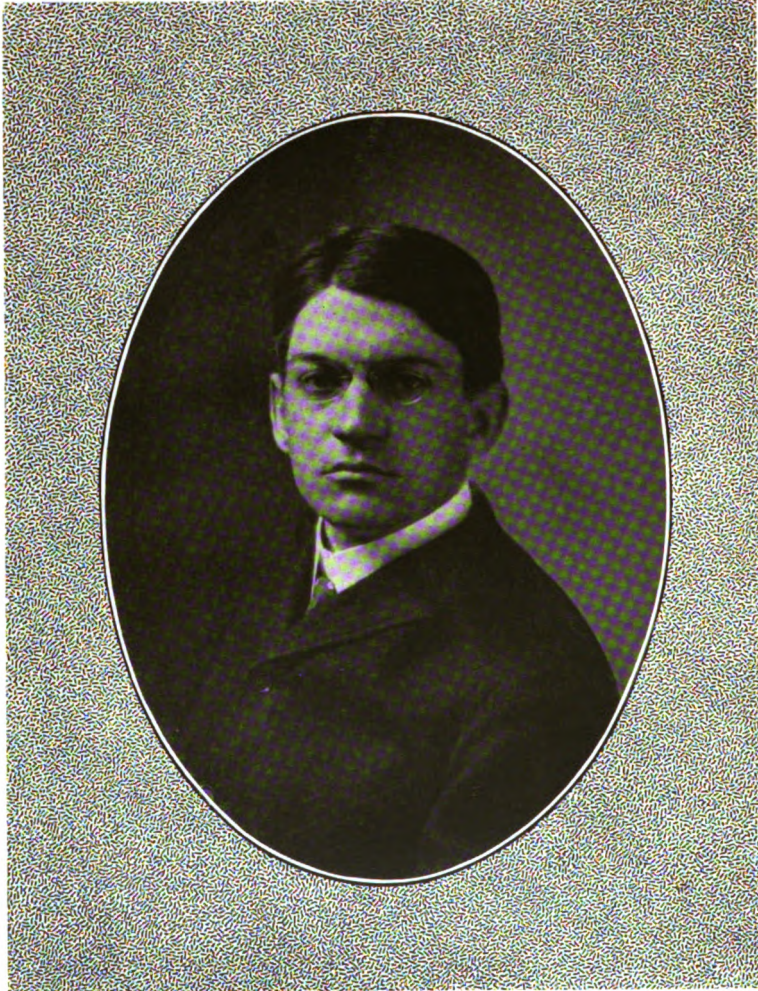
order depend not upon theory and discussion, but upon practical achievement and wholesome effort. When I hear the anthem, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," I ask myself, "What have I done for it?" I like to listen to people whose words indicate what they are talking about. When a spasm of political virtue seizes a man, and he believes he has a call to serve the public, he declares that the people want certain things done. But who told him? He protests against some measure that he regards as unpopular and asserts "the people will not stand this"; but who told him? What has he done to find out anything about it? Let me mention several instances that may better illustrate my meaning. One of our leading citizens in New York, who wanted to go to the National Convention of his party, last spring, went to a particular district and let it be understood there that he thought himself the kind of a man to be elected; but when the primaries indicated that there would be a contest for the honor, this distinguished gentleman discreetly withdrew with the statement, "My name cannot be used for factional purposes." In another instance a member of one of our leading reform clubs in New York City, who professed to champion the rights of the people, was the author of a resolution that was passed by the club, denouncing the efforts of the lobby in behalf of certain legislation; and yet I knew the name of the man who had been sent to Albany by that gentleman to secure the passage of the very bill which he was condemning. I went to the State Capital and was told by a distinguished gentleman there that the legislation could not pass. I asked for the reason. He replied, "I represent So-and-So, and I will not let it pass." I returned to New York, went to a professional gentleman, a friend of mine, and asked him, "Do you know So-and-So?" He answered, "I do." "Do you know who owns him?" "I do." I said, "Need he oppose my bill?" The reply was, "He need not and will not—go back." I might cite many similar instances.

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particularly as to criminals. When I was a deputy Attorney-General, in New York, and charged with the duty of prosecuting gentlemen who had mistaken ideas of their privileges and had formed habits of voting repeatedly at the same election, I indicted one man for voting five times on the same day. I proved only three times; and after he had been led away, under sentence, he remarked, by way of belittling my victory, "Oh, this young Hedges needn't think he is so smart—I voted nine times." Now, I think that the election "repeater" is a greater criminal than the man who fired on Sumter; and I think also that the citizen who is entitled to the suffrage and who does not exercise his right is equally, if not more flagrantly, guilty. Indeed, I think he should be made an example of by being branded on the forehead with a scarlet letter.

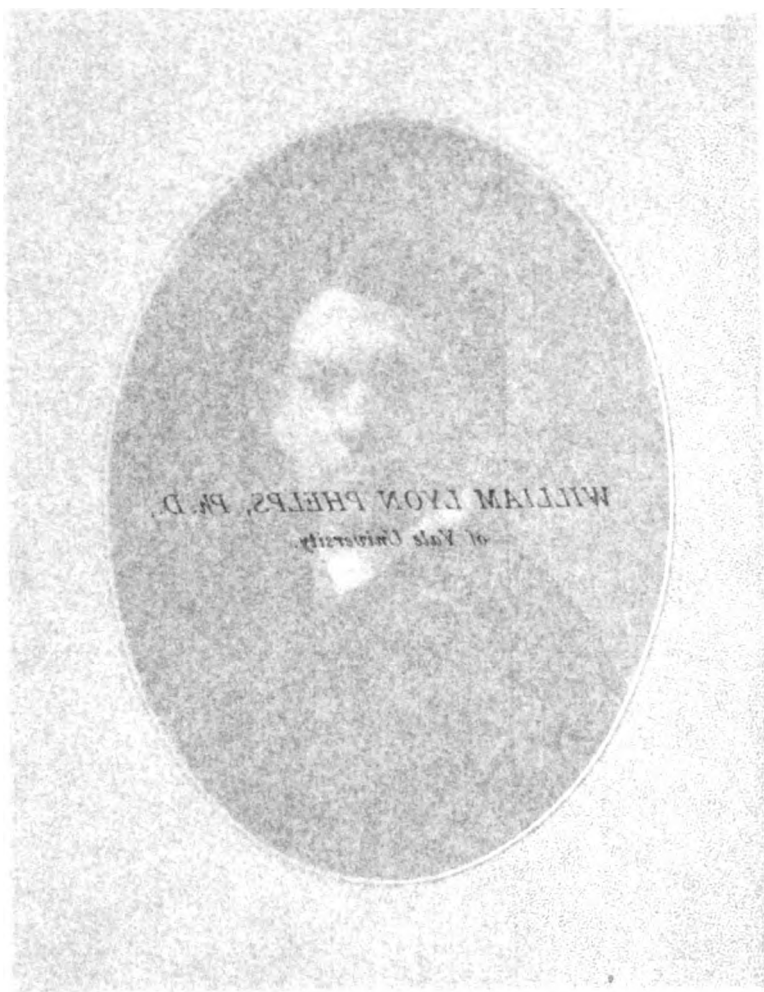
Mr. Hedges went on to say that the crimes of which he spoke were exceptional, and that, as to public officials, they were as a rule men of integrity. He insisted that a high standard of citizenship could only be maintained by the citizen exercising his privileges and performing his duty as a participant in the affairs of government. In this way, he thought, it would be generally considered respectable for citizens to participate in the activities of political life. He believed that every American should regard himself as a representative of the Republic. He said that if he had the oratorical ability of the speakers who had preceded him he would like to speak at length upon the many phases of this subject, the importance and value of the ballot, the causes of the recent outlawry at Pittsburgh, and the conditions which the good people of New York had permitted to exist, in consequence of which that great city was about to be unable to borrow more money. He earnestly desired to impress upon the individual citizen that he was responsible for the conditions complained of; and he believed that if this fact was more generally appreciated the political atmosphere would speedily be purified and needed reforms accomplished. (Applause.)

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*WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, Ph. D.,
of Yale University.*



Address of William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D.

Two Representatives of Colonial Character, Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin

THE TOASTMASTER: I sincerely hope that the entire audience will remain a few moments longer, for we are going to have a fitting culmination to these magnificent addresses. They say it is not often that a minister is overcome by his modesty, but sometimes he is, and I now feel a little embarrassed in my position; for it is rather hard for a Harvard man to introduce in complimentary terms a Yale man. Some of you may know something about it. You know, of course, that there are only two colleges down there in New England, Yale and Harvard. But it is my happy privilege to show that equanimity of spirit, that humility of demeanor, or, shall I say, that feeling of resignation, which is essential under present circumstances. I therefore introduce to you as one entirely worthy of your most generous consideration the next speaker, William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D., of Yale University, who will speak on "Two Representatives of Colonial Character, Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin."

DR. PHELPS responded in the following thoughtful and interesting address, which was heartily appreciated:

Response by William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D.

History is always most interesting when it is studied in the concrete. In the lives of two great Colonial Americans every distinctive trait of American character, not only of the early times, but of modern days, may be clearly seen. These two men are Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin. They were the exact counterpart of each other; one had all that the other did not have. They form a most instructive and really dramatic contrast. They were strictly contemporaries, Edwards having been born in the year 1703 and Franklin in 1706. Edwards died in 1758, and Franklin in 1790, so that you see how far the

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man of the world outlived the man of God. Although both of them were born in New England, their intellectual lives were as far asunder as the East is from the West. Edwards' father and grandfather were clergymen; he himself was a graduate of Yale; a college tutor; a preacher in New York and in Northampton; a missionary to the Indians, not in Oklahoma, but in Massachusetts; and finally (and of this I should like to remind Brother Hedges) after leaving Yale he became president of Princeton College. He died there in a very short time.

At the age of ten years he wrote an essay ridiculing the materialistic conception of the soul. After reaching manhood he spent thirteen hours a day in his study; his favorite studies being logic, philosophy and metaphysics—the same that the poet Milton, for some reason, has assigned to the more intellectual devils as a pastime in hell:

“Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thought more elevate, and reasoned high,
Of Providence, Fore-knowledge, Will and Fate—
Fixt Fate, free-will, fore-knowledge absolute—
And found no end, in wandering mazes lost.”

Edwards' Resolutions and his Diary show his constant introspection. In those days everybody *wrote* resolutions and everybody *kept* a diary. He was burdened with that terrible conviction of sin which, in Colonial days, produced so much mental anguish and such rock-like stability of character; which formed so large a part of the make-up of the Puritan, but which to-day in many quarters is not even understood. His outward life was uneventful, but his spiritual life was a succession of hills and valleys; the sloughs of despond alternating with the delectable mountains from which he had glimpses of the glories of the saints of God. I read a short extract from his diary, descriptive of his conception of the heavenly state:

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“My support was in contemplations of the heavenly state, as I find in my diary for May 1, 1723. It was a comfort to think of that state where there is fulness of joy; where reigns heavenly, calm and delightful love, without alloy; where there are continually the dearest expressions of this love; where those persons who appear so lovely in this world will really be inexpressibly more lovely and full of love to us. And how sweetly will the mutual lovers join together to sing the praises of God and the Lamb. . . . I continued much in the same frame, in the general, as when at New York, till I went to New Haven as tutor in the college. After I went to New Haven I sunk in religion.”

You see that in those days New Haven was as desperately wicked a place as it is universally admitted to be to-day. (Merriment.)

Edwards was not only of a deeply religious nature, which found its sole outlet in religious passion, but everything that you and I love to-day in music, in art, in outdoor life and in nature found but one expression in him, and that was religion. This was the passion of his life. His religion was not only emotional; it was of that high philosophic order which refuses to regard life as a riddle except as a riddle to be solved. He was one of the very few men (there are not perhaps more than one in a hundred thousand) who demand and obtain absolute intellectual satisfaction in their religious lives. We observe him accordingly seeking and finding—what so few human beings have found—perfect consistency in his religious beliefs, with the full courage of his convictions. Most of us, in order to get something done, as Mr. Hedges would say, are obliged to allow ideas that are not entirely consistent to harmonize as best they can in our minds. It was not so with Edwards. He denied the freedom of the will, to fit the doctrine of predestination. The doctrine that the majority

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of people were predestined to be damned went down rather hard with Edwards, for he was by nature kind and lovable, but so great was the influence of his logic over his natural disposition that he finally not only swallowed the tenet, but insisted that it was palatable and declared "This doctrine has very often appeared to me exceedingly pleasant, bright and sweet."

His sermons were not always eloquent like those of Jeremy Taylor and Phillips Brooks, but they had the eloquence of "deeply felt thought." His perfect calmness in the pulpit, glacial manner, subdued tones and simple language added intensity to his utterances. He described the torments of the damned not in a magic lantern or melodramatic manner, but simply as if he were explaining a mathematical demonstration. His quiet demeanor was ten-fold more impressive because it had the whole weight of the man's sincerity behind it, so that for the moment it seemed like absolute truth. In speaking upon "Sinners in the hands of an angry God," after giving a most lurid description of the terrible torments of the damned, he said, "It would be a wonder if some that are now present should not be in hell in a very short time, before this year is out. And it would be no wonder if some persons, that now sit here in some seats of this meeting-house, in health and quiet, and secure, should be there before to-morrow morning."

Edwards has often been criticised for preaching that sermon. In my opinion he should be commended. He believed absolutely in the truth of what he said; he preached precisely what he believed and he preached it with all his might. I suppose that if any one had said to him, "Why, Mr. Edwards, if we are all predestined to be damned or to be saved what is the use of your preaching," he would have replied, "And I am predestined to preach."

Edwards was undoubtedly the greatest metaphysician this country ever produced; but perhaps he was greatest as

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an ancestor. As a philosopher he sometimes repelled, but as an ancestor he was a conspicuous success, with the exception that he was the grandfather of Aaron Burr—but I do not hold him entirely accountable for his grandson. I think that to have had Edwards for a father would have been a little strong, would have brought one too close to the fire, but to have had him five or six removes away would have been like having very desirable tonic-iron in the blood. He did inculcate upon the people of his day, to a large extent, a consciousness of conviction of sin, a passion for righteousness and a degree of real and genuine piety.

We learn of the chief facts of interest about Edwards' life and his traits of mind and heart from his writings; and the same may be said of Franklin, whose autobiography is as cheerfully candid as Pepy's Diary, and was written not in cipher but openly, and addressed to his illegitimate son. As Edwards represented the religious, Calvinistic, Puritanical side of Colonial life and thought, which is still prominent in American character, Franklin represented the typical Yankee shrewdness, hard common sense, practical judgment and caution; which are also striking qualities in the American of the twentieth century. These two men are the two great sides of Colonial life and thought, and each is a complement of the other. A careful study of each man's life brings out every important trait in our modern American character.

The late George W. Curtis said of Franklin's autobiography that it had all the attractiveness of the story of Robinson Crusoe. What is the secret of its charm? I think it is simply that, in reading the autobiography, we are listening to the talk of an interesting old man. You remember the beautiful conversation between Socrates and the old man, with which Plato opens "The Republic;" wherein the aged person is told, "You know you will have to die soon," and he is asked, "How do you feel about it—do you

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regret the loss of physical prowess, the passions of youth," and so on. One of the greatest pleasures in life is to sit down and talk with an old man who has lived a varied, active useful life, and whose mind is still clear. From such a source one gets wisdom at the fountain head and gets it freely because old men are usually glad to talk to younger persons.

In the very beginning of his book Franklin makes a statement which I regard as most impressive, and I think it affords a key to his character. I refer to his declaration of his willingness to live his life over again. Though a man of extraordinary experience, he was never pessimistic nor cynical; never excitable, nervous or hysterical, but always hopeful about the future, unlike so many old men who believe that everything is going to the bad. It is his individuality that makes the book so charming; since his other writings, interesting as they are, lack this distinctive feature. I repeat that, wholly apart from his genius, versatility, force and tact, there was a peculiar personal charm about Franklin, one to which all his acquaintances testified. A magnetic man, he talked freely all his life, but he never bored anybody. What a splendid testimonial that would be upon any man's tombstone, "He never bored anybody!" I think that a man of whom that can be truthfully said deserves a place in the front rank of the celestial choir.

Although Franklin wrote his autobiography many years ago it is peculiarly applicable and useful in practical affairs to-day. Let me tell you of one instance in my own experience. I was visiting friends in Detroit, and after a three days' visit, concluded that it was time to take my departure. My host insisted upon the visit being prolonged; and, while we were discussing the subject, I happened to pick up Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," and, opening it at random, read the following, "Fish and visitors stink in three days." The suggestion seemed

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opportune, and on the afternoon of the same day I bade my friend adieu.

In reading the autobiography, even the most practical and callous reader is impressed with the fact that one great deficiency in it and in the character of its author is an utter lack of spirituality. By that I do not mean that he was merely not orthodox; I mean that he showed no idealization, no spiritual exaltation and no mental suffering. In Edwards this quality was salient, supreme. The resolutions written out by each show clearly a total difference in emphasis and point of view. Edwards' resolutions show his realization of his duty to God and his desire to please Him. Franklin's resolutions pertain wholly to matters of this world. In respect to temperance he says, "Eat not to dullness, drink not to elevation." Concerning tranquillity he says, "Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable." How fortunate should we be if we really lived up to a resolution like that. It would be better for us than if we were to receive a legacy of a million dollars. Concerning frugality he says, "Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself; i.e., waste nothing."

Edwards' favorite study was metaphysics, of which Franklin said, "The great uncertainty I found in metaphysical reasonings disgusted me, and I quitted that kind of reading and study for others more satisfactory."

Franklin seemed to have no religious fear, neither fear of God nor of hell nor indeed of anything else. Edwards would lie awake all night thinking of some imaginary sin he might have committed during the day. Franklin, if he had sinned grossly, would merely make an entry in his diary, "Another erratum," and proceed with the day's work. A practical man, he reached morality not by conversion or dogma, but by reason. Though not spiritually strong, as Edwards was, Franklin was a practical Christian; for, like the Master, he went about doing good. He had faith in two things, in which, I am afraid, the modern

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skeptic does not believe; he believed in prayer and in Providence. He believed that his own life had been divinely guided.

But the keynote to Franklin's character is the word "curiosity," used in its highest sense—boundless, unquenchable curiosity. Reverence he did not have; no tradition or convention hampered him; he must inquire into everything for himself. It was this quality that produced his great discoveries in electricity. They alone would have made his name immortal, and yet they were only the outcome of a Saturday half-holiday in his busy life. The Franklin stove was another of his inventions. He had noticed that while people's houses were properly heated they were made uncomfortable by smoke, and he remedied this condition by his invention. He also brought into existence the Street Cleaning Department and the Fire Department. He was practically the originator of the Public Library. An immense number of municipal improvements owe their origin to Benjamin Franklin. To Franklin everything that he saw, from a thunderstorm to a lamp-post, was a problem to be solved, and he worked out the solution for the benefit of mankind. He devised many small but valuable improvements. Many of you gentlemen to-night are wearing spectacles with double lenses. It is Franklin's invention.

Is Franklin's teaching of economy petty and mean? Jefferson Davis said of him, "Franklin was the incarnation of the peddling tuppenny Yankee." The answer to this is to be found in a study of Franklin's life. No man was more wisely generous, none more regular in his subscriptions and none who better cultivated the habit of cheerful financial assistance. He realized that God loveth the cheerful giver. Nor did his teaching have riches as the goal of life; he never said, "Try to be as rich as you can." His precept was, "Make sure that you spend less than you receive." Why? So that you may be independent, so that

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you may not become a burden to your family or the community. Franklin gave of his means, in private, with the same pleasure and alacrity with which he made public contributions, and he also gave in that way which was calculated to result in the greatest good.

Franklin has often been called "the typical American," but there is one American peculiarity that he did not possess, and that is nervousness—"Americanitis." He had the temperament of a Dutchman. It was his tranquil way of doing things that enabled him to accomplish such an enormous amount of work. I do not know how it is in Philadelphia, but in New Haven many people are troubled with nervous prostration, and it seems to be a national characteristic. You cannot imagine Franklin with nervous prostration.

Franklin's knowledge of the problems of the future is one of the most conspicuous features of his career. I will merely mention two things, one of less consequence and the other of international importance. He urged that all school children should be taught to write with both hands. We know that that has been recently discussed in England as a very necessary accomplishment. I have never met but one person who could write equally well with both hands. The thing of big importance was arbitration. Franklin declared that "all wars are follies," that they are very expensive and very mischievous. "When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to settle their differences by arbitration?" We cannot to-day claim to be wholly civilized while we still believe in war.

It has often been said of Franklin that the lesson of his life shows what industry can do. That is a fallacy. It shows what genius can do. He was one of the greatest geniuses who ever appeared. I think he was the greatest in the history of the western hemisphere. Those of you who care to figure upon heredity will remember that Robert Burns was the son of a common plowman, that Keats

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and Carlyle were of humble origin. Franklin was one of seventeen children of whom, except two, he was the youngest. Neither his father nor mother nor any of his brothers or sisters exhibited any traits of genius, yet Benjamin Franklin became, in the language of Matthew Arnold, "the greatest of all Americans." The wind bloweth where it listeth, and nobody can explain why, in that Boston family of seventeen children, the inspiration of genius was given to but one alone. Franklin stood the test of comparison with the best men of the earth. Like Abraham Lincoln, his practical judgment in an emergency was almost infallible. Although in his youth he had no formal education, he early displayed qualities of the highest statesmanship. When he went to Paris he came in competition, as a diplomat, with men who themselves and whose fathers and grandfathers had been trained in diplomacy; yet he, an uneducated Yankee, proved himself the greatest diplomat of them all and was so regarded by them. He was a great scientist before there was any organized science. His statesmanship was surpassed by no contemporary in the world. One of the most popular American books was written by him. He is the only American who signed all four of those immortal documents, the Declaration of Independence, the French Treaty of Alliance, the Treaty of Peace and the United States Constitution. He was the most useful man of his age. In municipal affairs he was a Tower of Strength—a Multitudinous Blessing. If Jonathan Edwards were alive to-day he would make a superb president for a theological seminary. If Benjamin Franklin were alive to-day he would make a splendid Mayor of New York City.

Let us hope that the American of the immediate future will be, as I believe he will be, a happy union of the qualities of these two great men. Let us hope it may be common for an American to have the sincere piety of Edwards, his religious earnestness and his passion for righteousness,

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and also the common sense, the tolerance, the intelligence, the capacity for usefulness and the hard common sense of Benjamin Franklin. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, in closing these exercises I know that I only voice the sentiment of all of you when I express our gratitude to the speakers who have entertained and instructed us to-night. With these words I bid you all "good-night."

Constitution and By-Laws

Constitution and By-Laws



We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(a.) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(b.) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(c.) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

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(d.) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or, if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society; shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day

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following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be

"Veritas et Libertas."

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

Constitution and By-Laws

XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

Members

Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bond, Frank S.,	New London, Conn.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1881.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H., Jr.,	431 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	518 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	413 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	917 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J.,	2030 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	1613 Spruce Street.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Alden, Ezra Hyde,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1907.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	323 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Arnold, Rev. A. J.,	3921 Locust Street.	Dec., 1904.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Austin, Samuel H.,	3913 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1906.
Ayer, F. W.,	300 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.

Names of Annual Members of the

Baily, Charles W.,	922 Clinton Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ball, Joseph A.,	Stock Exchange Place.	Dec., 1892.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bartlett, Clarence, M.D.,	1437 Spruce Street.	Apl., 1903.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	Swarthmore.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	44 Wall Street, New York.	Nov., 1898.
Beck, J. Augustus,	1910 Wallace Street.	Apl., 1901.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Bigelow, George A.,	133 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blake, Barton F.,	4522 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Bliss, Theodore,	1832 Race Street.	Dec., 1881.
Boone, John Allen,	304 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	14 North Fourth Street.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4817 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Bradway, Edward T.,	Woodbury, N. J.	
Bradway, William,	Haverford.	
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Brazier, Joseph H.,	1803 Pine Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles E.,	250 South Eighteenth Street.	
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	643 Land Title Building.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	435 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, J. Tabele,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Buckland, Edw. H., D.D.S.,	Bryn Mawr.	
Buckley, Monroe,	Crozer Building.	Nov., 1907.
Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phoenixville.	Dec., 1906.
Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.

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Burnham, George, Jr.,	715 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	1107 Market Street.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main St., Germantown.	Dec., 1895.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	Haverford.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, George W.,	St. David.	Dec., 1898.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chapman, James H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Third and Locust Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Church, W. A.,	Penn and Knox Sts., Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Clafin, Waldo M.,	1107 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Charles Motley,	Forty-second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	Overbrook, Pa.	Nov., 1906.
Cleverly, Henry A.,	Wynnewood, Pa.	Feb., 1891.
Cliff, George H.,	1507 North Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John H.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1882.
Converse, John W.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.

Names of Annual Members of the

Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Corbin, E. A.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	304 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	615 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	425 Arch Street.	Dec., 1888.
Cushman, Capt. John F.,	311 South Thirteenth Street.	
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	P. R. R., Altoona.	Dec., 1891.
Daland, Judson, M.D.,	317 South Eighteenth Street.	
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Dana Stephen W., D.D.,	3925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Wash. Square, North, N.Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Wyncote.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Dorland, Dr. W. A. Newman,	1623 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1901.
Driver, William R., Jr.,	Seventeenth and Filbert Sts.	
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dugan, William J., M.D.,	2224 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1907.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dungan, George I.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1625 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	P. O. Box 2082, M. City Sec.	Dec., 1896.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Broad Street Station.	Mch., 1893.
Emery, William, .	Williamsport.	
Este, Charles,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1885.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.

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Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Herbert Spencer,	Merion.	
Evans, Shepley W.,	12 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Evans, Wilson Lay,	5146 Hazel Avenue.	
Ewing, D. S.,	223 South Forty-first Street.	Jan., 1888.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faires, Theodore Wylie,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	101 W. Graver's Lane.	Dec., 1895.
Farr, Edward Lincoln,	Wenonah, N. J.	
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	2015 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Fuller, Rev. Horace Fred'k,	Cedar Grove, Olney.	
Futrell, William H.,	420 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	248 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	432 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Grammer, Carl E., D.D.,	1024 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1906.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Guild, Frank S.,	421 Arch Street.	
Hagar, Walter F.,	626 Westview Street.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M.D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hall, Henry Throop,	Wilmington, Del.	Dec., 1906.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Haughton, Rev. James,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1888.
Haughton, J. Paul,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1902.
Henry, Bayard,	1438 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Hopkins, Albert Cole,	Lock Haven.	Dec., 1892.

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Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	1208 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1897.
Hovey, Frederick Sherman,	North American Building.	
How, W. Storer, D.D.S.,	2108 Ontario Street.	Dec., 1890.
Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard, Philip E.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Howard-Smith, R.S.,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	251 South Seventeenth Street.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road.	
Hoyt, Henry M., Hon.,	1516 K St., N. W., Wash, D.C.	Nov., 1901.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland, D.D.,	3604 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	728 Sansom Street.	Apr., 1903.
Ingersoll, W. K., M.D.,	4008 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1902.
Jackson, Lothrop,	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
James, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Jarrett, James T.,	3625 Spring Garden Street.	Oct., 1907.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,	621 Cham. of Com., Boston.	Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	728 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1896.
Kelly, William D.,	120 Cliveden Avenue, Gtn.	Dec., 1892.
Kendrick, John Ryland,	1100 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	St. David's.	Dec., 1886.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Continental Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
Ladd, Westray,	5830 Drexel Road.	Oct., 1897.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	214 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1903.
Lennig, George G.,	123 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1902.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden,	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.

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Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., M.D.,	1500 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	910 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	1727 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Mackay-Smith, Alex., Rt.Rev.,	251 South Twenty-second St.	Jan., 1903.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Marston, John,	Merion.	Dec., 1883.
Mason, E. Porter,	1300 Betz Building.	
Mears, William A.,	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec., 1899.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	5373 Chew Street, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	2040 North Park Avenue.	Nov., 1905.
Merrill, George Irving,	602 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1907.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Dec. 1904.
Molten, Robert P.,	6803 Emlen Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	513 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Ardmore.	Jan., 1888.
Mumford, Edgar H.,	17th and Callowhill Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Mumford, Edward W.,	228 Buckingham Place.	
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Northrop, H. L., M.D.,	1729 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Ober, Thomas K., Jr.,	1230 Callowhill Street.	
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	Villa Nova.	Jan., 1902.
Packard, George Randolph,	142 South Fourth Street.	
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1897.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.

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Penniman, James Hosmer,	4326 Sansom Street.	Jan. 1901.
Perry, O. LaForrest,	3717 Baring Street.	Dec., 1900.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	4034 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Plummer, William T.,	31 Simpson Road, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec., 1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Ramsdell, J. G.,	1305 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1885.
Randle, George Mather,	566 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	Girard National Bank.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Richardson, Hon. H. A.,	Dover, Del.	
Risley, Samuel Dotis, M.D.,	1811 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Robinson, John Trumbull,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1907.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Runk, Marshall Hill,	410 Sansom Street.	Dec., 1896.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1894.
Seaver, Joseph H.,	2045 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	1600 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	132 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Sheldon, Winthrop Dudley,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,		May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Slocum, Dr. Harris A.,	1900 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Smith, Atwood,	49th and Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1884.

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Smith, Leonard O.,	2217 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec. 1885.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	1221 Locust Street.	Feb., 1897.
Smith, W. I. Clarke,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec., 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Louden,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Spalding, John A.,	609 S. Forty-eighth Street.	Nov., 1906.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.
Spooner, Alban,	5 Bank Street.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stevenson, Henry Mears,	Ainsworth, B. C.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, John Enriken,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, Maxwell, Jr.,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stillwell, James C.,	1920 Pine Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Frederic H.,	801 Market Street.	
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	801 Market Street.	Nov., 1896.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec. 1902.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	73 Manhattan Building.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Thayer, Albert R.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1907.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	719 Vernon Road, Stenton.	Mch., 1905.
Thorpe, Warren Parsons,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	3942 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1899.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., D.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Towne, Nathan P.,	The Gladstone,	Dec., 1897.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	718 Cherry Street.	Jan., 1890.
Trumbull, Charles G.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	1506 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.

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Van Baun, Wm. Weed, M.D.,	1404 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1907.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1895.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	1734 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Henry M.,	Devon.	
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Weaver, Clement,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1900.
Wells, Calvin,	Pittsburg.	Dec., 1881.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, Henry G., D.D.,	Chester.	Dec., 1903.
Weston, S. Burns,	1415 Locust Street.	
Whitaker, Bishop O. W.,	4027 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
White, John Stuart, Prof.,	4204 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1905.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Whiting, Frank R.,	2029 Land Title Building.	
Willard, Dr. De Forest,	1901 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	1313 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Woodman, George B.,	2126 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Zantzinger, Clarence Clark,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1905.

• Obituary

Obituary



Eben Francis Barker died February 14th. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1833, and was descended in the sixth generation from Dr. Samuel Fuller and John Alden, prominent Mayflower passengers.

He was educated at the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass. He enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War, and was afterwards a Lieutenant and Captain in the Seventy-fifth United States Volunteer Regiment, serving in the Red River Expedition.

He married Eleanor S. Felton, daughter of Samuel M. Felton, of Philadelphia, in 1871, and soon after moved to Philadelphia, residing at the time of his death at Overbrook, being connected for many years with the Pennsylvania Steel Company as Secretary.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He joined the Society in 1882.

Harry Blynn died November 6th. He was born in Philadelphia in 1845. After a preparatory schooling, he decided to take up a business life, assisting his father in the firm of Bartlett & Blynn, hatters. In 1873 Mr. Blynn became manager for the firm of Blaylock & Co., succeeding Bartlett & Blynn, and in 1882 Mr. Lewis Blaylock and Mr. Blynn entered into partnership, being known as Blaylock & Blynn. Mr. Blynn was among the oldest members of the Union League, having belonged to that club for thirty-five years. For eight years he was president of the Philadelphia Chapter, S. A. R. He was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia; the Veteran Corps of the First Regi-

Members Deceased during the Year

ment, N. G. P., and of the Old Guard of Company D; member of Valley Forge National Park Association; and of the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia. He joined the society in 1894.

Joseph G. Darlington died March 18th. He was born in Pittsburg in 1842, and came of English Quaker stock on his father's side, while his maternal great-grandfather was Captain Horace Seymour, one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, who received his commission from General Washington, and whose ancestors cast their fortunes in America in 1630. Their descendants fought bravely against the Indians in defense of the settlements, and later in the Revolution.

Mr. Darlington was educated at the Friends' School in Philadelphia, and entered the silk importing house of Dale, Ross & Withers, at that time the leading silk merchants of the country. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Hamilton Rifle Corps, and re-enlisted in Company A, Thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiment.

Upon being mustered out of service, he entered the dry goods store of the late John W. Thomas, who soon took young Darlington into partnership. In 1874, when Mr. Thomas retired from business, Mr. Darlington continued the establishment, and later entered into partnership with William M. Runk, under the name of Darlington, Runk & Co., which continued until the death of Mr. Runk, in October, 1893. The firm name was then changed to its present title, Joseph G. Darlington & Co.

Mr. Darlington was an active member of the Union League, having served that organization as director, secretary, vice-president and president. The latter office he held for four consecutive terms. He was a director of the Franklin National Bank, a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the Philadelphia directors of

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the American Surety Company, of New York, a hereditary member of the Connecticut State Society of the Cincinnati, by right of descent from his great-grandfather, Major Horace Seymour; a member of the St. Nicholas Society of New York; the Colonial Society, Sons of the Revolution, New York Chamber of Commerce, Art Club, Penn Club, Geological Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Radnor Hunt Club, governor of the Merion Cricket Club and member of the Merchants' Fund and Merchants' Beneficial Society. He joined the society in 1893, served in its Council, being its president at the time of his death.

Ellicott Fisher died December 20th. He was born in 1840, and was the son of Thomas Rodman Fisher, of Wakefield, Germantown, and his wife, Letitia Harvey Ellicott, of Ellicott's Mills (now Ellicott City), Maryland.

He was the sixth in descent from John Fisher, who was a passenger with William Penn on the "Welcome" in 1682, and who with his sons had much to do with Penn's business affairs in the then "Lower Counties," now the State of Delaware. He was also sixth in descent from James Logan, whose plantation of Stenton comprised the land on which Mr. Fisher lived. What is quite unusual in this country, all six generations lived on this land, that part of Stenton now known as Wakefield having been a portion of Sarah Logan, who in 1772 married Thomas Fisher, great-grandfather of Ellicott Fisher.

Mr. Fisher was one of the founders of the Welcome Society, composed of descendants of those who came with Penn on his first voyage to America; a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and an associate member of the Military Order, Loyal Legion of the United States, and an honorary member of the "State in Schuylkill." He joined the society in 1897.

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Dr. Francis M. Holden died February 28th. He was born in Boston in 1859, and graduated at Harvard. After practicing medicine for a few years he bought a seat in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. He was in Paris with his wife and daughter at the time of his death. Mrs. Holden, before her marriage, was Miss Emma A. Lombaert, a daughter of Herman J. Lombaert, former vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Dr. Holden was a member of the Manufacturers' Art, Corinthian Yacht and Merion Cricket Clubs. He joined the society in 1903.

Henry J. Kenney died January 10th. He was born near Boston in 1826. He began his career as a railroad man early in life, and was superintendent of the Fitchburg Railroad in Massachusetts before the Civil War. He came to Pennsylvania with President Hinckley and other New England men, who took control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad before the Civil War, and acted as superintendent of the road until it was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1882. He then was made superintendent of the Pennsylvania-Maryland Division and continued in that capacity until in 1902 when he retired from active management and was elected president of the Delaware Railroad. He had lived in Ridley Park for over thirty years.

Mr. Kenney came into national prominence as the man who had charge of the special train which carried Abraham Lincoln to Washington for his inauguration in its journey from the old station at Broad Street and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, to President Street Station, in Baltimore.

Mr. Kenney was one of the founders of the society in 1881.

Charles Emory Smith died January 19th. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1842, being the son of Emory B. and Arvilla T. (Conant) Smith.

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The limited space here precludes an adequate presentation of the life and work of this eminent journalist and statesman. He was the most distinguished figure in the history of this country ever identified with the membership of this society. He was educated at the Albany Academy and Union College, and began his career on the newspapers in Albany. He assisted in organizing troops for the Civil War as military secretary to General Rathbone, and as Judge Advocate General with rank of major. He was secretary to Governor Fenton, and as editor of the *Albany Express* and *Journal* successively wielded great power in the politics of New York State. He was a member of the Resolutions Committee in all the State Republican Conventions until 1880, and had a hand in drafting some parts of the platforms of all the National Republican Conventions since that year. He had formed close relations with Conkling, Blane and other prominent national figures.

In 1880 he was called to the editorship of the *Philadelphia Press*, securing a proprietary interest, and brought to the editorial management the same wide acquaintance with public men as had distinguished his predecessor, Colonel John W. Forney, but with a broader and more modern view of party relations. The paper soon became renowned for its able and trenchant expressions on national politics, and its editor, through his unique gifts as an orator, exerted wide influence during great Presidential campaigns, and he was sought for counsel and advice by all authorities who had faith in his judgment.

As a result of the wide range of his public services at large, Mr. Smith was appointed by President Harrison to represent his country as Minister to Russia, and accomplished the task of distributing the American supplies to the famine-stricken people in that country. On his return to Philadelphia, the society held a general reception in his honor at the Union League. But his most signal and distinguished services were rendered when he accepted the

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pressing invitation to become a member of President McKinley's Cabinet, just before the outbreak of the war with Spain. Mr. Smith filled the position of Postmaster-General, but he was really chosen to be the general adviser to the President. Under his administration the rural free delivery was established and developed; the mail service in Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines established, and the movement for the elimination of the abuses of second-class matter inaugurated.

On the succession of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency, Mr. Smith was invited and earnestly urged to remain in the Cabinet, but his determination to return to his editorial chair swayed other considerations. He loved politics as an accessory to the newspaper, and never sought any public office. He had the respect and confidence of all party leaders who frequently sought his advice and services. He was always in demand as a speaker, and by his pen and tongue laid down the policies of his party on the chief issues of the day—tariff, sound money, expansion, a free press and municipal reform. Mr. Smith delivered many notable addresses and speeches before national bodies, on lecture platforms and by invitation of State Legislatures. He had degrees conferred upon him by several colleges, and received formal resolutions of thanks and other honors from various societies, assemblies and organizations for the benefit of his versatile abilities. His acquaintance was universal and his friendships legion.

Mr. Smith was enrolled in the membership of many clubs and societies, but took a specially active interest in the New England Society since its organization, having been its Secretary for eight years from 1882, its President for four years from 1891, and a Director until the time of his death.

Horace E. Taylor died December 15th. He was born in Tioga County, N. Y., in 1827, his parents having re-

New England Society of Pennsylvania

moved from New Hampshire. He came of Revolutionary stock, his mother belonging to the noted Parker family, Leominster and Boston.

In 1854 he went to Williamsport, Pa., at the instance of his brother-in-law, the late Peter Herdic. For some years he conducted a banking house in that city, where he was foremost in business and municipal circles. In politics, before the Civil War, he was an Abolitionist, becoming a radical Republican when that party was organized. During Lincoln's administration he was appointed postmaster of Williamsport, but resigned the position on the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency. For the past twenty years Mr. Taylor has been a resident of Philadelphia. During that time he was a special agent for the Royal Insurance Company, and continued in active business life until his eighty-first year. He was a charter member of the First Baptist Church of Williamsport, later uniting with the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. He was a Past Master of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M., of Williamsport. He joined the society in 1891.

Benjamin Thompson died May 1st. He was born in 1857, and descended from Rev. Ethan Osborn, of Connecticut, and Benjamin Thompson, of Massachusetts. He was a partner in the firm of E. O. Thompson & Sons, tailors, in Philadelphia, a member of the Union League, Sons of the American Revolution, and joined the society in 1891.

Rev. Charles Wordsworth Nevin died November 14th. He was born in 1857, and was the son of Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Nevin. He was educated at Fewsmith's Preparatory School, the University of Pennsylvania and the Princeton Theological Seminary. His first charge was at Riverton, N. J. He then went to Philadelphia, and after filling several charges, he founded the South Broad Street Presbyterian Church.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Mch., 1893.	Mch., 1908.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fisher, Ellicott,	Feb., 1897.	Dec., 1908.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	Dec., 1904.	May, 1907.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Getchell, Frank H., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1907.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holden, Francis M.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1908.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

NAME	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Horn, Austin S.,	Dec., 1904.	Sept., 1906.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kenney, Henry F.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Nevin, Charles W.,	Nov., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1899.	—, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Paulding, Tattnell,	Feb., 1896.	Mch., 1907.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Sanger, Edward G.,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1907.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Smith, Charles Emory,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	—, 1901.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. William Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Taylor, Horace E.,	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1908.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Dec., 1891.	May, 1908.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
 Vanuxem, Louis C.,	 Dec., 1895.	 Dec., 1903.
 Wattles, John D.,	 Dec., 1881.	 Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Francis L.,	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Wharton, Joseph,	Nov., 1892.	Jan., 1909.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.

**New England Society
of Pennsylvania**



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty = Ninth
Annual Festival

The Bellevue = Stratford, Philadelphia
December Twenty-second ::: Nineteen Hundred and Nine

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The England Society of the Republic of Ireland 18-109.

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Council of the Society, 1910

President

Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D.

Vice-Presidents

Dr. Roland G. Curtin

Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

Edward P. Borden

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

Justus C. Strawbridge

Edgar C. Felton

Charles A. Brinley

TWO YEARS

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.

Herbert M. Howe, M.D.

Parker S. Williams

George Woodward, M.D.

THREE YEARS

John H. Converse

N. Parker Shortridge

Hon. James M. Beck

Theodore Frothingham

Standing Committees of the Council



On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Hon. James M. Beck
George Woodward, M.D.
Parker S. Williams

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The President
The Chaplain
The Physician
Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Charles A. Brinley
Edgar C. Felton

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Justus C. Strawbridge
Theodore Frothingham

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

1881-84 . . .	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . .	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . .	George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . .	John H. Converse
1897-1900 . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . .	Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . .	Theodore Frothingham
1907-08 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1909	Theodore N. Ely
1910	Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D.

First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . .	Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . .	B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . .	Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . .	John H. Converse
1895-96 . . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897	Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . .	Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900	E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . .	Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1907-08 . . .	Theodore N. Ely
1909-10 . . .	Dr. Roland G. Curtin

Second Vice-Presidents

1881-83 . . .	Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1884-88 . . .	Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . .	John H. Converse
1891-94 . . .	N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . .	Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . .	E. Burgess Warren
1900	Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . .	Theodore Frothingham
1904-10 . . .	Thomas E. Cornish

Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1910. . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902. . Clarence H. Clark
1903-10 . . . Edward P. Borden

Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900. . Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-10 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1910. . Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Directors

1881-84	George F. Tyler
1881-82	Frank S. Bond
1881-1910.	N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82	Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94	Richard A. Lewis
1883-84	Charles D. Reed
1883-87	George W. Smith
1884-86	Henry Lewis
1884-92	Lucius H. Warren
1885.	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1910.	John H. Converse
1885-90	Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02	Harold Goodwin
1885-88	Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88	H. W. Pitkin
1889-93	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903.	Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91	Atwood Smith
1890-91	William B. Bement
1891-95	Eugene Delano
1891-1902.	Edward P. Borden
1891-1900.	W. D. Winsor
1892.	Edward L. Perkins
1892-93	P. P. Bowles
1892.	J. R. Claghorn
1893.	Luther S. Bent
1893-1902.	John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96	E. Burgess Warren
1894-1910.	Dr. Herbert M. Howe
1894-1900-10	Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-08	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98	Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901-10	Charles A. Brinley
1899-1910.	Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01	Hon. George F. Edmunds

Past and Present Members of the Council

Directors

1901-10 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . . George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1902-08 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1902-10 . . . Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . . Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . . Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-10 . . . George Woodward, M.D.
1907-10 . . . Parker S. Williams
1909-10 . . . Edgar C. Felton



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Treasury

•

E. P. BORDEN, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

DR.

1908.	Nov. 2.	To balance cash.....	\$2,135.82
1909.	Nov. 1.	Amount received from members:	
		Initiation fees	80.00
		Annual dues	999.00
		Interest at Philadelphia Trust,	
		etc.	31.55
		Interest at Real Estate Trust Co.	20.80
			<hr/>
			\$3,267.17

CR.

1909.	Nov. 1.	By paid:	
		Dinner Fund	\$175.76
		Sundry Bills	685.90
		Balance in Phila. Trust,	
		etc.	\$1,351.63
		Balance in Real Estate	
		Trust Co.	1,053.88
			<hr/>
			2,405.51
			<hr/>
			\$3,267.17

E. E., Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1909.

E. P. BORDEN,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

THOMAS E. CORNISH,	} Auditing Committee.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,	

Dec. 2nd, 1909.

Objects of the Society

The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	\$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year.....	3.00
Life Membership	50.00

Payable after election.

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,
328 Chestnut Street.

Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 10th, 1909, at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Mr. Vice-President Cornish presided in the absence of President Ely.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, having been published in the Year Book for 1908, and distributed therein to all the members.

The report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Council for publication (see page 14 of this book).

The Council reported the holding of two meetings, at which five applicants were admitted to membership, and resignations of three accepted.

During the year the society lost by death:

Francis Olcott Allen
William D. Kelly
Westray Ladd
Byron T. Moulton
Robert Hobart Smith
Nathan P. Towne
Calvin Wells
Henry G. Weston, D.D.
Joseph Wharton

Present membership 393.

On motion, the Chair appointed E. Burgess Warren, E. H. Plummer, Rev. Wm. Greenough, J. Allan Boone and Dr. W. B. Dwight as a Committee to nominate officers and directors for the ensuing year.

Awaiting the report of this Committee, the Entertainment Committee reported the arrangements for the coming festival on December 22d at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers and directors:

President.—Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.— } Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer.—Edward P. Borden

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain.—Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician.—Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors to serve three years:

John H. Converse

N. Parker Shortridge

Hon. James M. Beck

Theodore Frothingham

On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the ticket named, and on his so doing the gentlemen named were declared duly elected.

On motion of Stephen W. White the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at ten dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be seven dollars each, the allotment of more than one seat to each member to be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

On motion the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Bellevue-Stratford for the use of room for this meeting.

Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Secretary.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Speakers at the Annual Festivals and the Toasts Assigned to Them

1881

Hon. E. A. Rollins, President of the Society,
President's Address.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of the United States Senate,
(No toast assigned).

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania,
"Pennsylvania."

Rear Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N.,
"The Navy."

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Pt. Williams College,
"New England and Education."

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
"The Mission of New England."

Charles Emory Smith,
"The Press of New England."

Mark Twain,
(No toast assigned.)

1882

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
President's Address.

Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, who introduced Attorney-
General Palmer,
"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

General W. Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A.,
"The Army and Navy."

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Yale,
"The Pilgrim Fathers."

Hon. M. Russell Thayer,
"The Judiciary."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
"New England and Her Cities."

1883

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
President's Address.

Hon. Chester Arthur,
"The President of the United States."

Hon. W. R. Chandler, Secretary of Navy,
"Army and Navy."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
"The Land of Steady Habits."

Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.,
*"The Forefathers of New England, the Grandfathers of
American Independence."*

Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D.,
"Massachusetts."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Yankee."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

1884

Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland,
President's Address.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Wm. B. Smith, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

Hon. Augustus O. Bourn, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"Rhode Island and Her Suggestions."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Puritan Outside of New England."

Hon. James MacAlister,
"Free Schools for the People Founded by New England."

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
"New England and Pennsylvania."

1885

E. J. Bartlett, President Dartmouth College,
Eulogy of E. A. Rollins (Deceased).

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Charles Dudley Warner,
"The New England Farmer."

Hon. George F. Edmunds,
"New England and the Senate."

Charles Emory Smith,
"A Pilgrim Monument."

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D.,
"New England Press."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. John D. Long,
"The Old Bay State."

Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh,
*"Philadelphia as a Refuge for Distressed New
Englanders."*

1886

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. George William Curtis,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency,
*"The President of the Republic and the Union of the
States."*

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,
"The New Netherlanders—the Pilgrims of Manhattan."

Hon. John Stewart,
*"Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Union and Once Its
Battleground."*

1887

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. William M. Evarts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor,
"The Commonwealth Founded by William Penn."

Hon. Charles F. Warwick,
"The Centennial City."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
*"Essex County, Massachusetts, the First American
Home of the Puritan."*

Rev. William P. Breed, D.D.,
*"The Sons of the Pilgrims an Improvement on the
Fathers."*

1888

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the U. S.,
"New England in the Supreme Court."

Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University,
"The Early Worthies of New England."

Hon. Charles C. Beaman,
"Our Fellow Exiles in Manhattan."

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
*"New England and the Business Interests of
Philadelphia."*

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
"New England in Literature."

1889

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge,
"Our Country."

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth,
"The Pilgrim Abroad."

General Horace Porter,
"The Puritan."

1890

John H. Converse,
Vice-President's Address and Letter from the President,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Minister of the United States
to Russia.

Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of the Philadelphia Bar.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter,
*"Descendants of the Pilgrims in New York and
Philadelphia."*

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio.

Hon. John Temple Graves,
"New England Ideas in the New South."

Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D.,
"The Pilgrim and the Puritan."

1891

Address of Vice-President John H. Converse.

Letter from President Charles Emory Smith.

Hon. John R. Planton, Consul-General of the
Netherlands.

Presentation of a Gavel made from wood of the old church
at Delftshaven, the home of the Pilgrims
in Holland.

[24]

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Redfield Proctor,
"The Green Mountain State."

Hon. William T. Davis,
"The Pilgrims of Plymouth the Traditional and the True Pilgrims."

Rev. Francis L. Patten, D.D.,
"Contributions of the Puritans to Education and Religion."

Hon. James T. Brooks, Pittsburg,
"The Pilgrim in Ohio."

Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D.,
"The American Spirit at Work."

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker,
"The Keystone and Plymouth Rock."

1892

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,
"The State of Pennsylvania."

Hon. Edwin M. Stuart, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

John Sparhawk, Jr.,
Presentation of a gavel block.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate,
"The Puritan Away from Home."

David W. Sellers, Esq., Philadelphia,
"Pilgrims Who Are Not Puritans."

[25]

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1893

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Ex-President of United States,
Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Charles A. Boutelle,
"Hail Mayflower, Hail Columbia."

Rev. John S. McIntosh, D.D.,
"The Other Pilgrims."

Hon. Murat Halsted,
"American Expansion."

1894

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Seth Low,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Horace Porter,
"Puritan Influence."

Hon. Charles A. Dana,
"New England in Journalism."

William H. McElroy, Esq.,
"The Pilgrim Children."

Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D.,
"Boston Common and Penn Square."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

1895

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hamilton W. Mabie, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Nelson A. Miles,
"The Army and Navy."

Hon. Henry E. Howland,
"The Pilgrim in New York."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
"The Puritan Conscience."

Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D.,
"The Pilgrims in Ulster."

1896

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Charles Warren Lippett, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Judson Harmon, Attorney-General United States,
"The New Englander as an Ohio Man."

Hon. John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey,
"The Moral Element in Our Politics a Legacy from the Puritans."

John Fox, Jr.,
"The Southern Mountaineer, New England's Ally in the Civil War."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Democracy of the Mayflower."

Rev. Samuel Elliott,
"New England Idealism."

[27]

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1897

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"The Puritan Idea of Government."

Rev. George R. Van DeWater, D.D.,
*"The Dutchman's Contribution to the New Englander's
Greatness."*

A. V. V. Raymond, LL.D., President Union College,
"The New Englander as a Citizen."

1898

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
"The President's Address."

Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D.,
"Ancestral Ideas—Yankee-Dutch, and Cavalier."

Hon. Edwin Stewart, Paymaster-General,
"The Navy of the United States."

Admiral Schley,
Address.

Hon. Daniel A. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. William A. Stone, Governor-Elect of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. Urban A. Woodbury,
"The New Englander in the Army."

[28]

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1899

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D.,
*"The Puritan's Loyalty to Conviction—May It Be
Emulated in the Present Generation."*

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D.,
"The Greatest of the Puritans."

George W. Cable,
"The New England Idea."

General Nelson A. Miles,
Address.

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff,
Address.

1900

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. George Harris, D.D., President Amherst College,
"The Puritan in the Twentieth Century."

Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
"Patriotism."

Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.
"Our Inheritance."

Hon. George C. Perkins,
"The Yankee in the Far West."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Response to the Retiring President."

Major William H. Lambert,
"New England in Pennsylvania."

1901

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. David J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court,
"The United States: A World Power?"

Hon. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State,
"Two Types of Patriotism."

His Excellency, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister,
"A Greeting from the Orient."

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran,
"America in the Twentieth Century."

Mr. Simeon Ford,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter,
"Puritan and Yankee."

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin,
"The Old Bay State."

Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, Member of Parliament,
"Greeting from Old England."

1902

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. George F. Hoar,
"Forefathers' Day."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Addison G. Foster,
“*The Pennsylvania of the West.*”

Hon. Orville A. Platt,
“*New England in the Senate.*”

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield,
“*New England in the House of Representatives.*”

1903

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

His Excellency, Kogoro Takahira, Minister of Japan,
“*New England and Japan.*”

Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
“*New England in the Navy.*”

Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith,
“*The Puritan's Moral Backbone.*”

Samuel J. Elder, Esq.,
“*The Yankee of To-day.*”

Hon. Reuben O. Moon,
“*The World's Infant Republic.*”

1904

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Lt.-Governor of Massachusetts,
“*The Puritan's Part in the American.*”

Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of Pennsylvania,
“*The New Englander at Home and Abroad.*”

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Rev. David McConnell Steele,
"Ourselves As Others See Us."

Hon. Arthur Lord,
"The Pilgrim Fathers."

1905

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Alfred Hemenway,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Francis A. Lewis, Esq.,
"The Puritan as a Straight Thinker."

William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq.,
"A Virginian's Point of View."

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.,
"The Puritan Spirit."

1906

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General, U. S. A.,
"The New England Soldier."

Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman,
"The Virtues of Our Puritan Ancestors."

Isaac Sharpless, LL.D., President Haverford College,
Haverford, Pa.,
"As the Quaker Sees It."

William H. McElroy, Esq., New York,
"Some Particulars of the Landing."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1907

Mr. Theodore N. Ely,
Vice-President's Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,
"Pennsylvania—New England."

Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.,
"The Mission of America."

Darwin P. Kingsley, Esq.,
"Puritanism: A Living Force."

Rev. Flavel S. Luther, D.D., President Trinity College,
"The Puritan and the Quaker."

1908

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.,
Vice-President's Address.

Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, D.D.,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, S.T.B.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Richard Watson Gilder, LL.D.,
"Tolerance—Its Use and Abuse."

Signor Guglielmo Ferrero,
"The Manifest Greatness of the American Republic."

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,
"The Puritan's Word."

William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D.,
"Two Representatives of Colonial Character—Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin."

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**The Twenty-Ninth Festival of
the New England Society of
Pennsylvania held at the
Bellevue-Stratford in
Philadelphia on the
Twenty-second
of December
1909**

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-ninth Annual Festival



The scene of the twenty-ninth annual festival of the Society and the two hundred and eighty-ninth anniversary of Forefather's Day was again laid in the ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford, Wednesday evening, December 22.

The decorations were, as usual, elaborate and beautiful. The stage presented a bower of trees, plants and foliage, and surrounding the rustic well and the old oaken bucket blazed the electric inscriptions, "New England—Plymouth Rock"—"1620," behind which an augmented orchestra delighted the three hundred diners present. The pillars of the hall were enclosed by stately pines, flags and colors hung from the walls, and the tables were strewn with trailing vines, cut flowers and fruit, the president's table containing at each end a large turkey in natural form stuffed, and suckling pigs, stuffed and dressed. The letters designating the tables appeared in incandescent lights.

The procession of officers, guests and members from the parlors was led as heretofore, by five couriers wearing wide shoulder scarfs in colonial colors and bearing pole banners of the coat-of-arms of the original New England States, which were placed in order behind the President's table.

Many of the balcony boxes were occupied by ladies during the intellectual feast of the evening.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Festival

Grace Before Meat

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, whom we worship as our Father's God. We Bless Thee for our Fathers, men who feared not the face of kings, because they knew and trusted in Thee—"the blessed and only potentate, King of kings." Help us to keep the Faith they kept, that we may be brave and true men as they were brave and true, fearing only God and evil. Grant us Grace that we may keep and transmit to those who succeed us the Goodly Heritage (this "goodly land" and its beneficent institutions) which our Fathers received from Thee, as the reward of Faith and Righteousness, and transmitted to us their sons. We with us, we humbly beseech Thee, in this our Annual Assembly, and may we eat and drink as men who see God. Amen.

The
NEW ENGLAND
SOCIETY
of Pennsylvania





THE PROGRAMME
OF THE
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL
FESTIVAL
OF THE SOCIETY



THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD
HOTEL PHILADELPHIA
DECEMBER 22 1909



CREATURE COMFORTS

BUZZARD BAYS

CREAM FRESH MUSHROOMS

MAINE LOBSTER, NEWBURG

VERMONT TURKEY

CRANBERRY JELLY

SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES

VIRGINIA HAM

CIDER APPLE SAUCE

FRESH PEAS

BOSTON BAKED BEANS

AND BROWN BREAD





CREATURE COMFORTS

SALEM SOLACE

BLANKETED QUAIL

SALAD CHEESE

HUBBARD SQUASH PIE

PUMPKIN ICE

MOTHER'S DOUGHNUTS

APPLES

COFFEE TOBACCO





POST-PRANDIAL TOASTIES

President
THEODORE N. ELY

Toast-Master
TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL. D.

"The President of the United States"

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"

"The New England Boy"

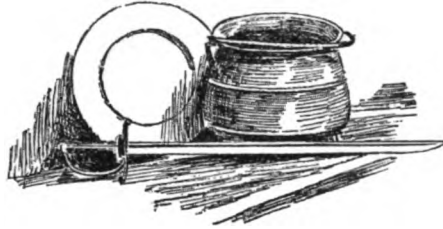
HON. HENRY A. SHUTE
Exeter, New Hampshire

"Time and Chance"

MR. PATRICK FRANCIS MURPHY
New York City

"The Pilgrim Son"

COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY
New York City



ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

THOMAS E. CORNISH

JOHN H. CONVERSE

N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE

JUSTICE C. STRAWBRIDGE

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM





New England Society of Pennsylvania

The members and guests were seated as indicated herewith:

President's Table

Theodore N. Ely.

Hon. Henry A. Shute,	Patrick Francis Murphy,
Talcott Williams,	Hon. James M. Beck,
Col. George Harvey,	N. Parker Shortridge,
John H. Converse,	Rev. Dr. S. W. Dana,
Rev. Dr. Chamberlain,	Chas. C. Harrison,
Rev. Dr. John B. Harding,	Hon. John E. Reyburn.
Rev. Dr. Eckels,	
Jos. P. Mumford,	

Twenty-Ninth Annual Festival

Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

Carl G. Lorenz,	J. Allen Boone,
H. H. Voorhees,	Jas. B. Reynolds,
J. Clifford Wilson,	George E. Shaw,
Col. J. Warner Hutchins,	Dr. Chas. W. Houghton,
Alfred L. Ward,	John G. Caruth,
Dr. W. W. VanBaun,	Jesse S. Wiley,
G. K. Mohr,	S. S. Marvin,
H. K. Mohr,	F. W. Ayer,
Dr. John G. Clark,	W. W. Fry,
Col. H. L. Haldeman,	H. N. McKinney,
J. Jacob Mohr,	Hon. Joel Cook,
Earl B. Putnam,	Edwin Hagert,
Julius A. Bailey,	W. H. Verner,
Dr. Judson Daland,	Frederick H. Treat,
Frederick G. Gerry,	Hon. Richard R. Koch,
Dr. H. C. Register,	Clarence P. King,
Dr. Frank L. Bassett,	F. S. Feraille,
David C. Nimlet,	Clement Weaver,
Rev. H. F. Fuller,	W. B. Bratton,
Richard Campion,	Chas. E. Clark,
J. M. Colton,	Coleman Sellers, Jr.,
William F. Dreer,	S. W. Colton, Jr.,
George N. Reynolds,	Harold S. Colton,
Porter R. Lee,	Jacob C. Roberts,
Albert N. Cleaver,	Rev. Louis C. Washburn, D.D.,
Prof. John L. Stewart,	Edward W. Mumford,
Rev. George C. Foley, D.D.,	Charles L. Shoemaker.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table B

Theodore Frothingham.

Percival Roberts, Jr.,	Dr. Edwin E. Graham,
Francis T. Chambers,	John J. Ridgway,
Morris L. Clothier,	Thomas W. Synnott,
Tristram C. Colket,	Stedman Bent,
Harrison L. Caner,	L. M. Humrichouse,
Isaac H. Clothier, Jr.,	Winthrop Sargent,
Herbert J. Tily,	Capt. H. P. Huse, U. S. N.,
G. W. B. Fletcher,	Winthrop Sargent, Jr.,
Walter Clothier,	J. Ernest Richards,
Samuel Porcher,	Louis D. Fiske,
Thos. T. Wyerman,	W. H. Norris,
Samuel A. Bodine,	Wm. L. Rowland,
George C. Hetzel,	Wm. E. Helme,
John J. Collier,	Peter Boyd,
Samuel B. Culver,	J. S. W. Holton,
Dr. O. G. L. Lewis,	George P. Morgan,
Dr. M. B. Culver,	Robert P. Hooper,
William M. Coates,	Dr. George Woodward,
George H. Hill,	Chas. G. Davis,
Richard T. McCarter,	Chas. E. Brinley,
W. Warner Hill,	J. E. Zimmerman,
W. M. Claffin,	Chas. A. Brinley,
Chas. H. Stewart,	George W. Banks.
Barry Mohun,	
Major E. R. Artman,	
Harold Goodwin,	
Harold Goodwin, Jr.,	
Dr. Henry Hurd,	
Dr. John B. Chapin,	

Twenty-Ninth Annual Festival

Table C

Lincoln Godfrey.

James McCrea,	C. Stuart Patterson,
E. T. Stotesbury,	John H. McFadden,
Geo. H. McFadden,	Wm. T. Elliott,
Samuel Rea,	Henry Tatnall,
Henry H. Ellison,	Geo. H. Frazier,
Chas. E. Mather,	Chas. E. Pugh,
W. W. Atterbury,	Henry S. Grove,
L. L. Rue,	J. Horace Walter,
H. S. Darlington,	Joseph B. Hutchinson,
George Kendrick, 3d,	Lewis Neilson,
J. Alfred Miller,	George Wood,
H. S. DeCoster,	Geo. V. Massey,
John Bancroft,	M. C. Kennedy,
James F. Hope,	E. F. Brookes,
Lincoln K. Passmore,	E. H. Sanborn,
James T. Richards,	Edward B. Chase,
E. Pusey Passmore,	Edward P. Borden,
Richard D. Wood,	H. Bartol Brazier,
J. W. Dorsey,	J. H. Brazier,
Dr. Sweet,	Frederick Shaw,
Isaac R. Davis,	Walter G. Lewis,
Dr. Alfred R. Allen,	Henry A. Lewis,
D. F. Wooley,	W. G. Moore,
Rev. L. S. Benson, D.D.,	Henry D. Moore,
E. Burgess Warren,	Dr. Geo. Fales Baker.
George Stevenson,	
Dr. Chas. P. Turner,	

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table B

F. H. Strawbridge.

Dr. Francis B. Gummere,	Howard Comfort,
Stanley R. Yarnall,	Dr. L. Wilbur Reid,
Leon H. Rittenhouse,	Dr. Albert E. Hancock,
Frederic Palmer, Jr.,	Dr. W. Wilson Baker,
Howard B. Bremer,	George S. Strawbridge,
Harry B. Tyson,	W. H. Futrell,
Tillinghast K. Collins,	Frederick S. Hovey,
W. H. Wanamaker, Jr.,	Geo. A. Denny,
Edward A. Temple,	Jos. H. Tracy,
E. Irwin Scott,	Wistar E. Patterson,
Harry G. Barnes,	T. W. Faires,
H. Warren K. Hale,	Miers Busch,
Henry S. Hale,	W. K. Haupt,
Chas. W. Welsh,	R. E. Altemus,
J. Warren Hale,	Dr. L. P. Posey,
Dr. Henry Beates,	J. L. Clawson,
Francis A. Howard,	B. M. Faires,
Mr. Duneca,	William Rhodes,
F. T. Leigh,	Col. Chas. A. Converse,
James Potter,	Sussex D. Davis,
Alba B. Johnson,	Harold Peirce,
S. M. Vauclain,	John S. Wurts,
Wm. L. Austin,	Coles J. Milne,
Roland T. Taylor,	William B. Kurtz,
Paul K. M. Thomas,	Augustus Thomas,
Dr. Chas. Harmon Thomas,	Dr. J. P. Crozier Griffith.
Charles H. Clarke,	

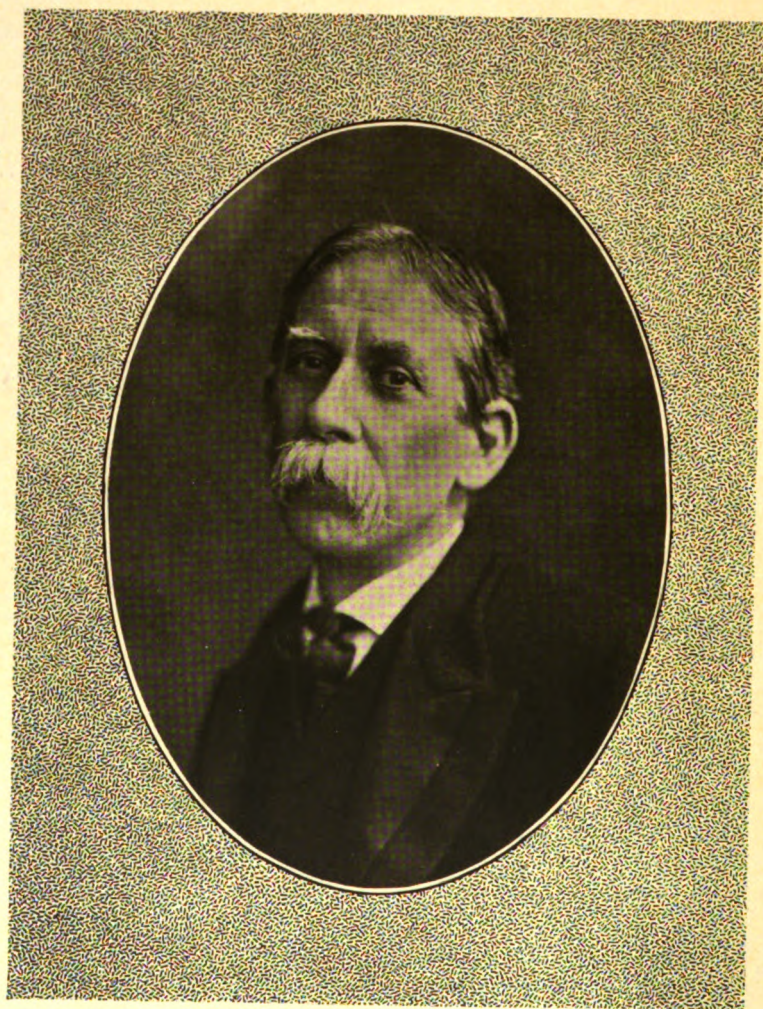
Twenty-Ninth Annual Festival

Table E

Dr. Curtin.

Dr. Jas. B. Walker,	Dr. M. B. Dwight,
Newell Bradley,	Dr. Samuel D. Risley,
J. T. Robinson,	Dr. William J. Dugan,
J. G. McIlvaine,	Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland,
John H. Bromley,	H. S. Furness,
Charles L. Brown,	Henry T. Kent,
George F. Schilling,	Chas. P. Doane,
John S. Brown,	A. N. Starin,
Andrew P. Irwin,	T. L. Hodge,
Albert E. Snowman,	Stephen W. White,
Louis J. Bergdoll,	Harry T. Saunders,
Geo. F. Hoffman,	E. H. Plummer,
Dr. James Closson,	E. A. Thompson,
Wm. P. Janes,	W. C. L. Eglin,
William Bradway,	Walter H. Johnson,
Edw. T. Bradway,	Felton Bent,
Geo. Irving Merrill,	H. B. Allyn, M.D.,
Jas A. Hayes, Jr.,	Geo. Morley Marshall, M.D.,
Arthur B. Huey,	DeForrest Willard, M.D.
Jos. B. McCall,	
Ezra Hyde Alden,	
J. F. Stockwell,	
Frank Schoble,	
H. J. Stockwell,	

The Addresses



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

FALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL.D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible][illegible]



The Addresses



The President of the Society, Mr. Theodore N. Ely, presided; and Talcott Williams, LL.D., officiated as Toastmaster.

The rapping of the President's gavel at nine o'clock announced the hour for the speechmaking.

PRESIDENT ELY was enthusiastically greeted. He said: *Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Society:* We welcome you to the Twenty-ninth Annual Festival of the New England Society. You will pardon my self-abnegation and thank me, I am sure, for having persuaded our distinguished fellow-townsmen, Dr. Williams, to act as the Toastmaster this evening. I might say of Dr. Williams to those who do not know him, if there are any such, that incidentally he is an Orientalist, a linguist, a political economist; that he has many other scholarly attainments; and, above all and before all, he is a good New Englander.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL.D., upon assuming the chair as Toastmaster, was heartily applauded. He said: Mr. President, brothers of the New England Society on the floor and Pilgrim daughters in the gallery—I am here to-night because a gentleman whom we all know as one of the best of men has hypertrophy of modesty. As a matter of fact your distinguished President can talk as fluently and eloquently as any man in Philadelphia, but he always prefers an audience of one. For myself, when I remember to-night the professional achievements of your President and how continuously the voices of his locomotives are heard between Philadelphia and other cities I feel that the contrast between him and myself suggests the relation which

Twenty-Ninth Annual Festival

the engine bears to the whistle or that of the boiler, that really does the work, to the clanging bell that only awakes the echoes; but those of you who know the man know also that no friend of his would hesitate to do anything that Theodore N. Ely asked him to do. I am here at his request to carry out the simple programme of the New England Society. This begins, by long usage going back to the foundation of the Society, with the toast to which there is no response other than the National hymn: "The President of the United States." God bless him!

The entire company, rising, honored the toast by singing, with orchestral accompaniment, the lines of "America," beginning

" My country—'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

THE TOASTMASTER: I regret to have to announce that we have not with us the Chief Executive of the State, whose presence was expected. I need not speak to you of him nor of his record, but before reading the telegram of regret which he has sent, I will give you a bit of unwritten history concerning him. When he became Governor of the State he was told that it would not be prudent to begin probing a great wrong which the party that elected him had promised to inquire into, the exposure of which later revealed a chapter in the political history of this State that we would all be glad to forget if we could. The suggestion was made that, now that he was elected, there was enough to occupy him without the Capitol building scandal. To the well-meaning friends who made the suggestion Governor Stuart responded, "The pledge in the platform concerning that matter was a promissory note drawn by the Republican party of this State; I endorsed it in my speeches up and down Pennsylvania, and I have never yet hesitated to make good a note as its endorser when the original maker failed to honor it." (Applause.)

Address of Calcott Williams, LL.D.

The Governor's telegram is as follows :

" I have delayed telegraphing a definite reply to your courteous invitation in the hope of being able to attend the banquet, but a contingent engagement which has just matured, in Harrisburg, will make it impossible for me to be with you. Kindly accept for yourself and present to the officers, members and guests of the Society my appreciation of the courtesy and my regret for my inability to attend.

" EDWIN S. STUART."

Governor Stuart, a Scotch-Irishman, is one who has vindicated his right to share in the continuing heritage of the Pilgrim.

It is a little short of three hundred years since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and we meet to-night on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first celebration of that event, in 1759. Few of us are descended directly from that little band that came on the Mayflower, but the story of the Pilgrim and the Puritan is always full of interest to us when we meet each year in the closing week of December to revive memories of the past, to gain fresh courage for the present and renew hope for the future.

I know of no better proof of that prescience and foresight which were characteristic of our forefathers (and which will appeal to-night to the ladies in the gallery, who are allowed to share in the fasting of our ancestors while we are enjoying the plenty of the present) than the circumstance that, of the thirty and odd families who came over in the Mayflower, fifteen had thoughtfully provided themselves with servants in England and brought them over with them instead of trusting to the intelligence offices of the North American Indian. Doubtless many of the Pil-

Twenty-Ninth Annual Festival

grim daughters in our own day would be glad if they had the same facility for importing the family servants instead of hunting for them here. The same problems existed then that confront us now. I have no doubt that at every camp-fire from Penobscot to Narragansett Bay, when the Pilgrims landed, the necessity of restricting immigration upon our shores was hotly and constantly discussed. It may have been also true, as we were told some twenty-five years ago, that our ancestors, when they landed, first fell upon their knees and then upon the aborigines. I may safely, after a quarter of a century, repeat the witticisms of one now long gone—Dr. Wayland. He was one of many whose memory is held dear by this Society. I come here remembering another whom death has recently removed from our midst. Two years ago you were face to face with my beloved friend, my chief for many years, whose eloquent voice was raised for the last time when he spoke to this Society—one of the great public orators of his day—Charles Emory Smith. I know how dear this Society was to him, how active he was in its foundation and how constant in his devotion to its service. His brilliant talents brought him in touch and contact with the wider affairs of the State and nation, led him to Washington and made him part of the history of the last war as counsellor to President McKinley. Sharing in the larger and higher activities of the nation, he took rank in that long procession which began with Governor Bradford. In the continuing heritage of the Pilgrim and the Puritan—passed through three centuries of contact with Indian, French and English, through the long struggle which preceded the foundation of the nation and the conflict of more than two score years ago, when for the last time our heritage was threatened by war. Through it all, in perpetual victory, there have been carried to an assured success the principles upon which the little Colony of Plymouth was founded: an equal share of every man in the Government,

Address of Calcott Williams, LL.D.

the absolute protection of every man in his property, the universal liberty of every man in his worship. These things the Pilgrim had until the Puritan changed them. But the principles of the Pilgrim have remained the principles of the nation; and to us the same continuing heritage of the Mayflower and of Plymouth presents the question whether, in the affairs of our day and in the issues of the hour, these same principles can be applied under which all men shall be equal in their share in their Government, that no man shall have authority which is higher than the law and no man be so lowly that he shall be beneath the protection of the law; that no man's property shall be denied protection by the law; that no man, through his property, shall ever obtain any right or authority not guaranteed and authorized by law; and, last and most of all, that these questions shall all be settled upon that universal application of the principle of self-government which the Pilgrim came here to establish and which we, as his descendants, still maintain. For the great issues of to-day, in city, State or Federal Government or in the wider affairs of this nation in dealing with the lesser and turbulent realms which we are slowly raising to a new period of liberty through law and self-restraint, are parts of the Pilgrim, problem and principle alike, that all men may have an equal power in self-government, and that there be no corporation, no nation, no State or city in which there is not that equal self-government and none in which honesty is not continuous and constant, as part of the continuing heritage of the Pilgrim, be the organization some trust which sells sugar and sometimes weighs it and sometimes does not, or a city, a State or a nation. In this heritage, yearly renewed as we meet here to recur to these principles and apply them to the problem of the present, is the lesson of the continuous celebration of this great event through one hundred and fifty years of American history—a century and a half,—in which that little hand-

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ful of seed planted upon the coast has thriven until to-day the tree towers like the cedar of Lebanon, casts its fruitful boughs over two oceans and covers within its protecting shadows the nations and peoples of the Western Hemisphere. This is the guerdon, the contribution, which New England has given to the American people and of which eighty millions of freemen are to-day the inheritors.

As we gather here to-night by long habit, we turn to that New England from which our ancestors came,—I have noticed, with very great profit to many of them, who emigrated to more fruitful and prosperous regions, sometimes with the gratifying result, as has happened in this city, that the one big dinner of the winter, at which there seems to be more to eat and more prosperous looking men than at any other to eat it, is the dinner of the New England Society of Pennsylvania,—we turn, at a time like this, to those who are nearer to Pilgrim institutions and to Pilgrim practice. To those who still live in New England and are themselves still part of the democratic life of the New England township; a life which those of us who know it are aware is more constant in its self-government, more complete in the equality of man with man, and more continuous in its operation than any other political system known to the world to-day. Within three centuries despotisms have disappeared, new nations have grown, great systems have come into being, but the New England town meeting over which Bradford first presided still continues its work as it was first begun in Plymouth. This life begins in boyhood, a boyhood so characteristic, so apart from the boyhood of the rest of the world that almost the first of American classics is the "Story of a Bad Boy," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. A like capacity for seeing the mingled romance and egotism, the consciousness of a love of play and the desire for contest and contact in the New England boy has been shown in "The Real Story of a Real Boy," which to those of you who have read it has been

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one of the pleasures of life. The author of that story,—humorist, author, literateur, full of the New England spirit, himself part of it, sharing in it,—was to speak to you to-night on “The New England Boy.” He has decided, as many of us often decide, to change the subject of our discourse, as that upon which we are announced to speak may be simply an excuse for talking about something else. Exactly what he is to talk about I would not tell you if I knew, and I cannot tell you if I would; but, having followed his work for the last fifteen years until now he has just begun to touch upon one of the more immediate problems of American life, I know it will be replete with New England life, reflected in a personality humorous and penetrating. I have the good fortune, the privilege and honor of introducing to you, upon this his first appearance before a Philadelphia audience, Judge Shute, of New Hampshire.

Seventeenth Annual Festival

The American Turkey

Delivered by Henry A. Shute, of Exeter, New Hampshire

He was warmly greeted, and his previous experience in turkey raising was much appreciated by the company. He said:

"I thought, Mr. Trustees, of, Gentlemen of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, and standing in the gallery as it were; I regret, as you

have noticed, has regretted, and as probably has regretted the abrupt change in my subject was your Secretary until too late for official programme. I regret it for none

HON. HENRY A. SHUTE that there is a dis-
in the minds of the listeners when a
Exeter, New Hampshire.

He speaks on one subject abruptly changes
speaks on another; just the same kind of a
concert would have if some symphony orchestra
were to begin to entertain you with the fantasia
of "The Land" and, without any notice, played the
"Land March in Saul" or "The Pilgrims' Sorrows."

However you might appreciate the Dead March in Saul or
the Pilgrims' Sorrows, you nevertheless would experience

a regret. The second reason why I regret it is this. The
reporters, if anything said to-night comes to the notice
of the papers for publication, having as their guide the
official programme, will probably to-morrow tell of a very
interesting address upon "The New England Boy" by me
concerning the things that happened here this evening. So

I thought I ought to explain to you fully why I made this
change. I am sure and very kindly, by your Secretary, a
year ago, the speakers, the addresses and the evening's
entertainment of a year ago. It was delightful reading,
but, in reading it, I came to the conclusion that every
speaker, however whimsical or changed his address was,



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did speak upon something that was a suggestion for the benefit of New England; and I thought that I had better speak upon some subject because I knew perfectly well that the New England boy cannot be improved upon. And the best illustration of that fact is the audience that I have before me this evening.

Now, the subject that I speak upon is one that was indissolubly connected with our forefathers; and it seems to me it is appropriate that I should speak to it to-night. I thought, when I came in here, seeing the two birds that are at each end of the table, that I might pass this off as an impromptu address; but unfortunately for that idea two or three of the gentlemen who have accosted me have punctured my tire; for when I told them I was to speak on the decadence of an old New England industry they said, "We know what you are going to speak about too." Dr. Curtin, in his address last year, gave me a good deal of hope when he explained how he had committed to type-writing certain portions of it in order to avoid the hideous contingency which an imperfect memory might bring about. So I thought if he has done that I certainly can do that. Besides I cannot very well pass it off as an impromptu address because it has been written. Again: if I attempted to give you this without reading it I would have to commit it to memory, and that would be awful. You know when we were boys how mighty pleasant we thought it would have been could we have held the book when we recited; and so, gentlemen, I am going to hold the book, or at least a small part of it.

My subject is "The American Turkey." I chose this subject because I thought that no place in America could I come to as a better place to speak of the American turkey than Philadelphia, because if there is one thing more than another, in a gustatory way, that Philadelphia is proud of and famed for it is the Philadelphia caterer; and so I thought that if I could have with me some of the men

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who are here to-night—certainly, from their appearance, the brightest men on the American continent—we might together devise some way of re-incarnating or re-invigorating or re-in-something the old industry of raising turkeys.

Did you ever think, gentlemen, that one of the main reasons of the difficulty our New England farmers have of realizing more than a moderate competency from the cultivation of a New England farm is the want of a good market? The cities and large towns are few in number and so small, and the Boston markets for farm products of the perishable kinds are supplied by the larger, nearer and more fertile farms and market gardens of suburban towns. But for hardy perennials such as chickens, ducks, lambs, goats, calves and woodchucks there is, and ever has been, a fairly good market; and much money has been made in the cultivation of such products.

Thirty or forty years ago and as far prior thereto as the memory of man runneth, even to the time the first white man landed in America and on the solar plexus of the amber-hued aborigine, the sound of the turkey was heard in the land and vied with the song of the birds, the nasal tones of the lusty husbandman berating his sluggish cattle, the bleating of sheep, the lowing of cattle and the grunting and squealing of fat pigs, all of which went to make up a pastoral symphony or bucolic *tout ensemble*. Daily the flock of bronze beauties descended to the fields and woods, where they industriously put in from twelve to fourteen working hours in hunting down grasshoppers, katydids, crickets and other vermin, and nightly did they festoon the apple trees, the roofs of sheds and barns and the seats of farm-wagons with their plump bodies. In those days the raising and marketing of turkeys formed one of the principal sources of income for the farmer or the farmer's helpmeet. They were raised in two ways. The most profitable method was to enter your neighbor's orchard when the family were asleep, carefully and without noise raise

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the drowsy turkeys from their roosting places, and market them in a distant county before morning broke. The element of chance that entered into the transaction and occasionally involved those interested in this industry in expensive legal proceedings rendered this method slightly unpopular, although the percentage of profit was very considerable. The other and more popular method was to allow the woman of the household to take entire charge of the flock and to hold the proceeds for her personal use and adornment. To this circumstance the beautiful sables that have been handed down in country families owe their origin. Our grandmothers, great and great-great-grandmothers developed great fleetness of foot in avoiding the lightning charge of irate cock-turkeys weighing forty or more pounds, and a wide range of geographical knowledge in seeking and housing the immature flocks when a rain-cloud appeared on the horizon. Indeed, many of our long-distance pedestrians and short-distance sprinters of to-day have come to their full powers by a careful cultivation of a direct inheritance from athletic great-great-grandmothers. But of late years turkey raising as a local industry has not flourished, and the New Hampshire turkey is almost extinct.

Now, what is the reason? One has it that the increasing liberality of the modern farmer husband is such that his wife obtains her heart's desire simply for the asking, and is not obliged to raise live stock for a living. Another says that marriages between the different sexes in the turkey family have been allowed within those degrees of consanguinity that in the human species are prohibited by law, and the result has been the production of a race of turkey degenerates predisposed to paresis, suicide and kindred ills. Still another says that an insect known as the borer, equipped with a cast-iron, auger-like proboscis, working on a swivel, bores holes in the bird's crop and lets its contents exude with the innocent life of the victim.

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This man affirms that another insect bores into the ears of the young bird and drives it to suicide. One says it is over-feeding, another starvation. One advises leaving the birds to nature; another, highly artificial measures. It reminds me of the old definition of climate as given by our old friend, Guyot's "Common School Geography:" "Climate is heat and cold, moisture and dryness, healthfulness or unhealthfulness." I well remember my childish wonder that one term could embrace so many contrary characteristics.

In thinking matters over, I finally became convinced that the opportunity had arrived to make my name, like that of our national emblem, "known and honored throughout the world." To invent, discover and develop, to patent or copyright, a process for preserving the life of the New Hampshire turkey was to put it into the power of every farmer to remove the mortgage from his ancestral acres, to put money in his purse, to give his daughters lessons in elocution and to allow his wife to join the "Daughters," and to live happy ever afterwards. Perhaps as "Shute, the turkey man," my name might go pinwheeling through the ages to come, neck and neck, with the names of Buffalo Jones, Scroggs the Wyandotte man, the inventor of Menen's Toilet Powder, and kindred celebrities. So I invested in a pair of mammoth bronze turkeys that were displayed in a window of a Boston store, and awaited their arrival with ill-concealed anxiety. For three nights subsequent to the purchase of the birds I drove to the station with a huge crate, which I had fastened to the pung so firmly that it prevented me from using the sleigh for any other purpose; and for three nights I returned disappointed. On the fourth night I found them waiting in a crate fully as large, upon which freight bills were due sufficient to freight a horse to the Pacific slope. This, with the amount already paid for the birds, made my original investment somewhat disquieting. However, I loaded the

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new crate on the old one, tied it as well as I could with the hitch-rope, climbed stiffly to the seat, and started for home.

Did any of you gentlemen or any of you ladies ever try to drive a hard-bitted horse with one hand and hold in two crates weighing about a ton each, and laden with shifting ballast in the shape of agile and wildly terrified turkeys? It is a trick, let me tell you. I covered the distance between the station and my house in less than record time, and pulled both arms a foot or more beyond their normal reach while so doing. I was so anxious to release my turkeys that I neglected to unhook the mare; and when after considerable difficulty I dragged forth the cock-turkey by one hind leg, he beat my hat over my ears with his huge wings, covered me with dust and dirt, and so frightened the mare that she went through the narrow door like a flash of lightning, leaving a pung with broken shafts and a goodly part of the harness on the outside. I was too much occupied with the turkey to pay much attention to the mare; and after a brief season of collar-and-elbow, Græco-Roman, hitch-and-trip, and catch-as-catch-can, I dragged the unwilling old bird from his retirement, left him in the loft, swelling and spreading, and dashed down after the hen, suddenly reflecting that I had left the crate open. I found her standing in the open, with out-stretched neck and tail half-spread. Awed by my commanding appearance, or possibly by the fact that I had so many feathers on me that she mistook me for a strange turkey-cock of disreputable appearance, she started off at a high rate of speed, and I followed at a hand-gallop. The going was heavy, and I soon overtook her, fell over her prostrate body half buried in the snow, and arose with her clasped to my bosom. Before I could catch her by the legs, she, with ill-directed but vigorous clawings, gouged a long strip from my countenance, leaving an unsightly scar that remained for several weeks, and gave rise to the rumor that

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my home life was unhappy. She was not nearly as handsome or as heavy as her mate, but that she was dear to him he demonstrated by furiously attacking me when I appeared in the loft, and tearing a large hole in my trousers; in return for which I kicked him several yards with some considerable deftness, and left him to smooth his ruffled plumage and temper, while I sought warm water, Pears' soap, court-plaster, and a clothes-brush.

It was then early in March, when cock-turkeys are about as savage as four-year-old Jersey bulls, and I warned the different members of our family to give old Tom the right of way. I soon found that he was at heart a most pusillanimous poltroon; for a small gamecock that roosted in the loft, so far from being terrified by his appearance and loud boasts, thoroughly whipped him, and drove him head-long down one of the grain chutes, whence we rescued him by tearing away the planks, empurpled and nearly dead from a rush of blood to the head. Although an arrant coward, he put up such a menacing front, boasted so loudly, and turned so red-faced in his anger that he impressed the members of my family, the neighbors and the populace generally, as a very dangerous antagonist. My daughter, like her father extraordinarily gifted in the way of legs, had no difficulty in distancing the old fellow, and dodging his fierce rushes; and the daily sight of a very funny young lady with spindly legs flying across the yard, pursued by a red-faced, gobbling turkey, added much to the interest with which the neighborhood viewed him.

My wife, however, had no patience with the young lady or any one else who was afraid of an old turkey, and expressed great confidence that the day old Tom came at her would be a very sad day for the poor old fellow. This naturally made me look forward to the inevitable meeting between the mistress of the house and the master of the yard as a prospective treat. One day I was in the barn and saw the usual stern chase swinging its way across the

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yard. Scarcely had the house-door slammed before it opened again, and there strode forth, with firm step and resolute manner, the lady of the house with the light of high purpose and the glint of warlike determination beaming through her specs. The old cock had retired some distance from the house, but drew up as the apparition approached. As the meeting promised to be of some interest, I peeped through a window and prepared to get as much enjoyment out of the engagement as the nature of the circumstances would allow. Straight toward old Tom came the lady with rapid and measured strides. Instantly he hoisted his tail, injected about a quart of scarlet warpaint into his head and neck, stuck every feather on end, and let out a fierce rolling gobble. The walk slowed down a bit, and the lady cut her smile of confidence down one half, but still advanced warily. The gobbler then made a whining imitation of a watchman's rattle, laid the feathers of his neck flat until his head looked snaky, and took a few side steps towards his visitor. "Shoo, you nasty thing! Shoo, scat!—go away!" screamed the lady, stopping abruptly.

Old Tom whined like a dog, ending with a sort of bass croak that seemed to come from the pit of his stomach, then took a few more steps forward on tiptoe, and sounded the watchman's rattle, winding up with a fierce gobble.

"Go away, you nasty thing! Shoo! scat!" shrieked the lady. "Oh, why don't somebody come? Oh-ee! Oh-ee!" she shrieked vigorously, and somewhat improperly shaking her skirts, with marked scenic effect. This was the chip on the shoulder, the challenge that an adult male turkey always takes up. With outstretched neck and hideous whine he charged, and with shrill shrieks the lady fled for the friendly shelter of the open portal. I have ridden on "The Flying Yankee," I have flashed down the toboggan slide, have shot or "shouted" the chutes, have twice been run away with when astride a bronco, have seen the

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fastest sprinter breast the tape in an even ten, have seen the two-minute pacer coming down the stretch abreast the thoroughbred runners, but never have I seen such a burst of speed as my wife put on that day. She fairly whizzed across the yard and disappeared into the house like a flash of jagged lightning, and the bang with which she slammed the door echoed and re-echoed and drowned my coarse and unfeeling laughter and the delighted giggle of my irreverent daughter, who from a convenient window had viewed the proceedings with great enjoyment. Truly this turkey business was not a bad investment after all.

As spring approached, my turkey began to lay large pock-marked eggs with exceedingly rough shells, which I carefully secured and concealed from the prying eyes of the cook. As soon as I had a sufficient number, I set them under two large fluffy hens and sternly repressed the maternal instinct of the turkey-hen, daily removing her forcibly, protestingly, flappingly from her nest under a pile of brush, where she persistently sat on a couple of bricks. In due time the eggs under the hens hatched and the bricks under the turkey refused to hatch, but the enthusiasm of the old turkey-hen continued unabated. She seemed determined to hatch out terra cotta images, drain-tile, or something.

The little turks or poults were delightful little wild things, beautifully mottled, and on them I lavished the affection of a warm and ardent nature. On one of them, as an experiment, I lavished something even more ardent, for under the advice of a Granger friend I introduced a peppercorn into the epiglottis of an infant turk and watched the effect. It was instantaneous. The poor bird piped a shrill protest, turned flip-flaps, hand-springs, and cart-wheels, opened its beak, clawed at it with frenzied feet, rolled, ran, fell, and finally collapsed into a piteous little ball of down and died. This experiment, at least, was not a success, except as an exterminator, and I had but fifteen poults

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instead of the original sixteen. I then put them in a well-sheltered place and fed them according to the best standards. For a while all went well. They grew and thrived, and I became very complacent over the matter. Too much so, I am afraid, for on my return from the office one day I found three of them suffering with melancholia, with heads sunk on their breasts and apparently indifferent to their surroundings. I at once powdered them thoroughly with insect powder, under which drastic treatment they promptly died without struggle or squeak. A week later four more passed peacefully away without apparent reason, and a week later cholera attacked the remainder. One by one they passed to the great hereafter. We found them in all places, in all positions; some on their backs, with their feeble little claws outstretched in air; some huddled into corners, with heads drawn back over their shoulders; some curled up like balls of fur. In vain I tried all the remedies in the poultry papers and in books. In vain I consulted wise sages and oracles in poultry culture. It was useless; those turks were doomed from the moment of their entrance into a sinful world. In a month from their arrival nothing remained but bitter memories and a very inconsiderable addition to my compost-heap.

In the meantime the old cock, having much unoccupied time on his hands and pining for the society of his wife, who was still sitting on the bricks under the brush-heap, was occupied in chasing defenseless women from the premises. Scarcely a day passed without a sally and a rescue. In his blundering, well-meaning way he was doing a deal of good. The female book agent and subscription fairy fled from my premises as from a place accursed. The dark-complexioned lady of Armenian extraction, with big feet and still bigger suit-case crowded to the brim with gaudy and useless wares, was driven from the premises instantaneously. The saturnine villain with parti-colored rugs had to fly for his life. The small boys, who had worn a path through

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my lawn to the campus, were forced to pass through a neighbor's garden, and the D'Indy Club, the Frauenverein, the Mothers' Club, the committee on church affairs, met elsewhere. Really, I was quite ready to repeat my experiment should anything happen to my old friend, and stood ready to advocate the cock-turkey as the watch-dog of the household.

One day, as I was passing the brush-heap, I bethought of taking a look at the turkey-hen. So I pulled her hissing from her nest, and to my surprise found that the bricks had been pushed from the nest, and in their place were eight eggs. With a thrill at my heart that reminded me of my boyish days of birds'-egging, I replaced her carefully and took heart again. Perhaps I had made a mistake after all. Perhaps the books were wrong. I remembered to have heard a story once of an Irish Common Councilman, who in a somewhat acrimonious debate as to how many gondolas should be bought for the pond in a public park, sturdily advocated the purchase of a male gondola and a female gondola, "an' t' lave th' rist t' nature," as a measure calculated to minimize expense. Would it not be better to discontinue the artificial methods and "lave th' rist t' nature"? I would try. It couldn't be any worse. I couldn't lose any more than the whole brood. Couldn't I wait a bit?

In due time every egg hatched, and the mother turkey cautiously crept out, suspicious of every sound, watchful of every movement. That night they disappeared in a grove back of my lot. The next morning I arose betimes, or a full hour and a half before betimes, and stole into the silent wood. Joy! at the foot of a huge pine I found her and her tiny babies, safe, sound and dry, although a smart shower had left everything dripping. It was a success. She alone had the secret of nature. Away with artificial methods. Return to nature. Strange how besotted man

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gets in his ignorance. But for blind adherence to experiment, the New Hampshire turkey

" Might have stood against the world,
Now none so poor to do him reverence."

Wait a bit. That night at dusk I stole again into the forest and to the foot of that mighty pine. She was not there, neither were her chicks. The mother love, suspicious, primeval, alert, had prompted her to find a new hiding-place. I would pit my wits against hers; not to interfere with nature but to keep her in sight, to study her cunning, to learn her secret. I hunted so long that night that on my return in the darkness I bumped into trees and stubs:

" I scratched my hands and tore my hair,
But still did not complain."

The next morning at daybreak and the next night at dusk, and for many, many weary days and nights, I searched and peered and sneaked and spied and climbed trees and skinned and barked and abraded myself in various tender places.

" Donati lived, and long you might have seen
An old man wandering as in search of something,
Something he could not find, he knew not what."

In vain my search. I never saw her again nor did I ever see her chicks, and to this day their disappearance is a mystery. It seemed to me that the old cock sympathized with my grief. At least he did not seem the same turkey, and he began to follow me around. It may have been that he was considering the advisability of giving me a poke with his iron beak. But if so, he never did.

Old Tom conceived a violent passion for a diminutive bantam hen, and the memory of his erring or unfortunate mate faded. September came with its early crops, but I had no crops; October with its later harvests, but I gath-

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ered none. November merged into December; December into January. Old Tom began with the lengthening days to develop a savage temper.

Judge Shute then proceeded to give a graphic and humorous account of a battle with Tom, which resulted in an inglorious defeat of the united efforts of the entire family, ending in the dignified retirement of the unvanquished bird to the safe seclusion of the barn. The Judge concluded by saying:

Does any one wish to buy an adult male turkey? Weighs thirty pounds, and is a direct descendant of the first turkey seen by the Pilgrim Fathers when they moored their bark on the wild New England shore. It may be the original turkey, I can't say. Turkeys are not in general valuable on account of their antiquity, but a genuine Stradivarius turkey, with Sheraton legs, Hepplewhite upholstery, and Chippendale varnish, of undoubted antiquity and undisputed ancestry, ought to bring a good price. (Uproarious merriment.)

THE TOASTMASTER humorously remarked: I am sure that I speak for the entire Society in saying that they propose to buy that turkey and have it killed for the next dinner. But it is not surprising that a New Englander who came to this dinner to talk upon one subject should speak upon another. There is an ancient New England precedent for it. The passenger list of the vessel from which John Alden disembarked on Plymouth Rock showed that it brought no Irishman to New England, but if you should visit the Council Chamber of Boston or look into the Boston city government you would realize that the early error of the Mayflower has been fully atoned for.

Our next speaker is one of the Irish Pilgrims. To be born in Cork, to be educated in Boston, to do business in New York and to be a conspicuous after-dinner speaker in London leaves for such a man only one more crown of



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Address of Patrick Francis Murphy

glory, and that is to speak to the New England Society of Pennsylvania. At the dinner given to Ambassador Brice, upon his retirement, all England was represented and, among other dignitaries present were the general of her armies, General Robert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith. Members of the Savidge Club were also in attendance; and if any of you have spent a few nights, as I have, from midnight to six a.m., as a guest of that Club, you know that you have met nearly all the representatives of the English social system. Among the speeches made on that occasion was one by our next speaker, Mr. Murphy, whom I have the honor to introduce and who will speak to you on "Time and Chance,"—by which I understand is meant the time which brings him here and the chance we have to listen to him.

Time and Chance

Response by Mr. Patrick Francis Murphy, of New York City

Mr. Murphy delighted his hearers. His response was a series of witty epigrams which provoked continuous merriment. He said:

Mr. President, Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: Praise is gratifying not only to the recipient but to the giver; the one receives it as an award of merit, the other gives it to show his discernment and his good judgment: thus a soft introduction turneth away wrath. I admit the soft impeachment. I am by extraction Irish, by speech English, by residence American, by choice half Scotch and half soda.

It may not have escaped your notice that in the realms of literature the best seller is the Bible. It is the book that everybody admires and few examine. Each generation receives it as a precious heritage, and, without much

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scrutiny, passes it on to the next. The book is intended to show the highway to heaven to those who may have occasion to travel that way. One of its great figures is King Solomon. When judging the equal claims of two mothers, you remember, he was the author of that happy expedient known as "splitting the difference." He was a generous patron of art and matrimony. He had an affectionate nature, and, by a liberal addition of wives, he was probably the most constant husband the world has ever known. But Solomon in all the glory of his temple would marvel at our land, in contrast, with its tall buildings and its short marriages. The art of husbandry now is entirely different. It is practiced according to law, consecutively and not simultaneously.

It is a distressing thing that to discover the quality of the husband you must marry a man: like eating a mushroom—if it is a mushroom you live, a toadstool you die. And with over a million divorces in the last ten years, the great question of the day is, Do married men make the best husbands? Of course we know a widow makes the best husband if you give her the raw material.

Solomon, in speaking of things general, said "The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong." Nor is favor shown to men of skill unless time and chance happens to them all. No one has improved on his remarks; and nobody, if you notice, has removed the conditions that caused the remarks. Now, as in Solomon's day, time and chance are the same uncontrollable twins. There are as many men now as then whose skill has not found favor. Chance more than choice determines many things. Chance is a stage manager with a quaint idea of an actor, and we are flung hap-hazard into many parts which the first rehearsal of would have proved a failure, and there is no rehearsal. There are many men of skill to-day struggling with a natural modesty; and while modesty is an excellent thing, old-fashioned, versatile men of the present seem to

Address of Patrick Francis Murphy

get along very well without it. The meek may inherit the earth—later. Some men of undoubted political ability, with advanced ideas, don't win political favor; time does not give them their chance. Some live in vain,—some live in Nebraska. Recognition in politics is somewhat tardy. The man who is admired and praised by his fellow-creatures is seldom in competition with the living. On the day of his funeral he becomes a born statesman. Nothing reveals his character as a man like giving him authority. The Greeks had a classical saying, "The office shows the man." An eminent place makes the great man greater; it makes a small man less. So politics has two ways of crushing a man; one is by refusing him office, and the other and more deadly is by giving it to him. History is past politics. It is simply a record of the failures of Government, and it is noticed that most every Government makes history. Perhaps it may be true that the happiest nations, like the happiest women, are those who have no history.

The tariff question is the Gulf Stream in our politics. It now flows through both parties, where each one is trying to catch the other in bathing and to steal his clothes. The legislation of the day implies that a man ought to be ashamed to be rich, but it is noticed no legislature compliments a man on his lack of money by electing him to the United States Senate. According to the Scriptures the rich will with difficulty enter the kingdom of heaven; in the meantime they are very well received in the church. They thus keep a vigilant eye on the good things of the next world without relinquishing too many of the prizes obtained here. It is a happy combination of the advantages of wealth and the celestial compensation of poverty.

Before the alphabet was invented the ancient Egyptians wrote in symbols. When they drew the picture of a rattlesnake every one understood it to be a political opponent. In politics there is a complacent tendency to be conscious, if not of our own infirmities, at least of the infirmities of

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others. And there is almost as much pleasure in noticing the weaknesses of others as there is in indulging in our own. There is less risk and no expense. It is one of the characteristics of civilization that nothing needs so much regulating as other people's morals. To govern ourselves is noble and is God-like; to govern others is human and less trouble. It was the opinion of the ancients that the best way to improve a man was to find out the qualities he lacked, then praise him for possessing them, on the philosophic principle that you can praise people into virtues more easily than you can abuse them out of their vices. As Shakespeare *nearly* said, the best men are moulded out of faults and become much better for being a little bad. So it is very consoling here to think that every sinner has a future just as every saint has a past.

Washington began life marauding in his father's orchard. A boy who begins thus generally keeps on in the ascending scale till he finally robs King George of his choicest colony. But victory made him a patriot; and now, being dead the requisite number of years, he is a statesman. Benjamin Franklin said his last wish was to be preserved in a cask of rare old wine with a few friends and to be restored to life, one hundred years later, to notice the progress of America. How little do we consider the effect of time. If Franklin were here now he would be a stranger in a strange land. He would feel more at home in London than in Philadelphia. At his time the manners and customs of the people were English; to-day there is nothing left but the English language, and there would be very little of that if Roosevelt had his way.

Our ex-President, having been lionized so long at home, turned a jealous eye on the lions in Africa. There has only been one other individual in history who did not lose his head by being lionized. He was a man in the Scriptures by the name of Daniel.

I hope I shall not be considered original in saying that

Address of Patrick Francis Murphy

no author ever writes what he intends to, and a speaker is frequently deflected from his notes to return to the libretto.

We learn from Solomon that great men are the shuttlecocks of time and chance. Talents have their times and times their talents. Frequently the extraordinary man is the ordinary man in extraordinary circumstances; and even the clever require exceptional circumstances to display their talents. Had the great Napoleon lived when there was no war or no revolution, would he have been the conqueror he was? Had there been no Separatist movement in that little church in Shrewsbury, England, would the Pilgrim Fathers have embarked for Virginia, where they expected to land? Think of Columbus, who opened the way for them, and the conditions that impelled him. In Columbus' time Western Europe was in quiet possession of a rich trade in India. From Asia comes a swarm of Turks into the Southeast, now called Turkey in Europe. With a keen appreciation of the good things of life, like other immigrants, they voluntarily resigned themselves to the hardships of luxury and wealth. They immediately blocked all the pathways to India in true Protectionist style. They robbed the passing merchants in the most approved high tariff manner. No syndicate ever acted so badly, at least not openly. High finance was not known; all possessions with the exception of health were acquired by theft. Columbus, to outwit the Turkey Trust, attempted a western sea passage to India and stumbled over an accidental continent. Such is life. A man starts out in search of one thing, and he generally finds another. Life is a checker board of (k)nights and days, and men are but pieces moved by destiny. God took care to hide this continent till He judged His people were ready, but the rapacity of the Turks precipitated the discovery. Otherwise this anniversary we are enjoying this evening might have been deferred a few thousand years. So our

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premature independence and the history of this country are due to Turkey in Europe. That is why on Thanksgiving Day we have turkey in America. Americus visited our continent after Columbus, and he told his story so well and painted the colors so beautifully they named it after him. Thus the man who talks well often gets credit for what other people do.

Now, gentlemen of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, and ladies, if I knew of any great or amiable quality that you lacked I would freely bestow it on you. I fully agree with the speakers who have preceded me: the secret of success is that nothing succeeds like looking successful; and you certainly have an air of prosperity, as if you belonged to that class of people who have more trouble to digest food than to get it. That is nature's tax on a corporation. To confess an unfashionable kind of truth, I feel my own vanity struggling to get loose, and I feel like complimenting myself that I have been thought worthy to have been invited before the New England Society of Pennsylvania. (Long continued merriment and applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER, in introducing the next speaker as a New Englander, who was born and educated in Seacham, Vermont, said that that place had lost half of its population of 792 since the speaker left it. He continued:

I do not say that there is any connection between these facts, but I am certain that the success which he has attained in the larger life of New York would depopulate any New England village in which his example was followed. I have the honor to be a member of the profession upon which he has conferred so much distinction. He is the editor of a great Review, which has upon its pages more of American literature than any other one periodical of our day—the product of a great publishing house. He has been successful in everything he has undertaken, and

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Mr. U

LETTER OF COL. HARVEY

has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above-named subject, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. It is the policy of the Government to afford every opportunity to the public to be heard in such matters, and it is the hope that the same will be given to you in due season.

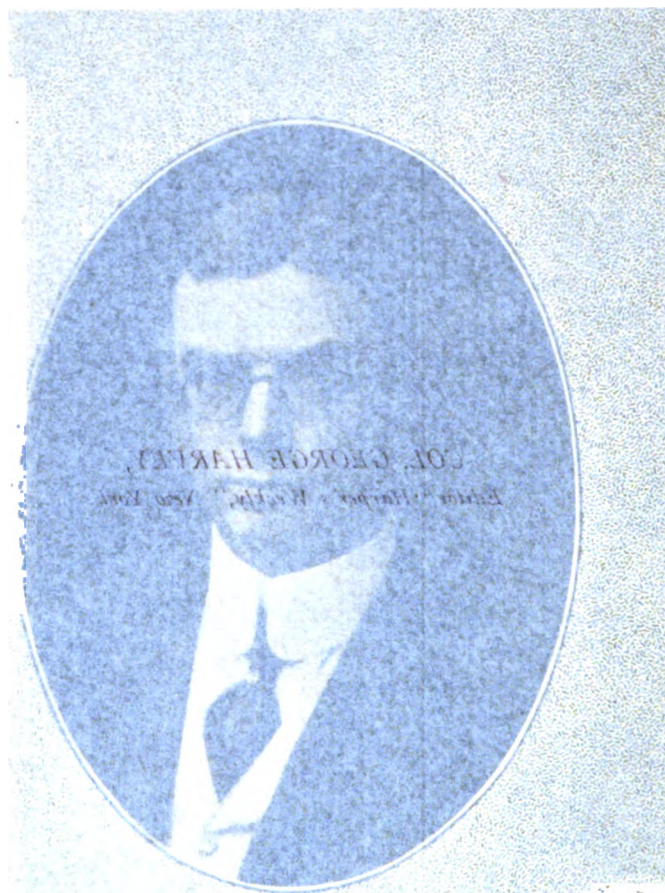
LETTER OF COL. HARVEY

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Very respectfully,
COL. GEORGE HARVEY,
Editor "Harper's Weekly," New York.

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Address of Col. George Harvey

he has undertaken pretty much everything in the realm of modern journalism. I notice that the gentleman has shortened his name as he has widened his fame. There was a time when I knew him as George Vincent McClellan Harvey, but, as he became better known, the sun of publicity has slowly shrunk his name to George Harvey. It is as George Harvey he is known to his profession and to a large and widening circle of readers; and as such I introduce him to-night to speak upon the "Son of the Pilgrim."

The Pilgrim Son

Response by Col. George Harvey, of New York City

Col. Harvey was generously applauded throughout his interesting discourse. He said:

We Yankees are accustomed, on these occasions, to laud the Pilgrim father. Simultaneously, as your former President, Dr. Wayland, suggested at a dinner of the New England Society, in New York, twelve years ago, we almost invariably express sympathy for the Pilgrim mother, who had to live with the Pilgrim father. Some of us who have been most highly blessed voice at times appreciation of the Pilgrim daughter. Let us now consider for a few moments the Pilgrim son. Has he, in the words of the fathers, kept the faith? Has he, in the modern language which you will more readily understand, made good? And what, if anything, differing from his present performances, must he do to be saved?

The Puritan idea is familiar. It sprang from the spirit of revolt against untruth. It was a denial of the right of one human being to lord over other human beings. It recognized the fact that what a monarch has the power to confer he has the power to take away. Yet it did not espouse full liberty. Its fealty was to law, not to the change-

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able statutes made by men, but to the immutable ordinances of God. Chief among these was the inherent right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness which subsequently became the crux of the great Declaration. This right was the basis of government, not a concession from it. Out of the idea was crystallized our written Constitution, which still happily stands for steadfast principle as contrasted with the necessarily shifting expediency of ordinary enactment. The inherent prerogatives of mankind therein set forth constitute to this day our only monarch, and the chief subject of that monarch is government itself. To a Pilgrim father now living loyalty to an individual would be a mere sentiment lightly to be heeded. But fidelity to the Constitution would be to his mind an expression of conviction and of faith, to be held fast, as the bulwark of human rights.

This was the Puritan idea. It was new to a world that from the beginning had regarded government as the source and bestower of privileges rather than as a servant deriving its own authority from and with the consent of those governed. Obviously sagacious administration was essential. So the far-seeing John Robinson addressed the Pilgrims upon embarkation thus: "Let your wisdom and godliness appear by choosing such persons as do entirely love and will diligently promote the common good; not being like the foolish multitude, who more honor the gay coat than either the virtuous mind of the man or the glorious ordinances of God."

Such the admonition to the fathers! How well has it been heeded by the sons? If results may speak, showing the greatest portion of well-being to the greatest number and greatest variety of races ever gathered together, the record need not shame us. Intermittently, it is true, we have installed a government of authorized caprice, one placing fickle statutes high above the fundamental law for the very reason that they do adapt themselves so readily

Address of Col. George Harbey

to personal whims; one incapable of appreciating the Puritan principle that natural rights are absolute and that when government assumes the power of discrimination it itself violates the fundamental law, and merits castigation; a government so vain and near-sighted as to hold loyalty to itself even more praiseworthy than loyalty to the Constitution, the supreme guarantor of all personal and political prerogatives; a government heedless of the truth that the worst of despots is a class; one willing to discredit democracy by pandering to those who, like their progenitors from the beginning of time, wish to share the prosperity which they have not helped to create; one unable to understand that oppression of the rich for the benefit of the poor and oppression of the poor for the benefit of the rich are equally destructive of common liberty; one uncomprehending that to refuse the protection to property guaranteed by our fundamental law, even though it be ill gotten by previous generations, is like railing at the Almighty for sending rain upon the just and unjust alike; a government, in a word, embodying the exact antithesis of the Puritan idea and the very spirit of autocracy which drove that little company forth upon its pilgrimage.

Such an administration we had under Jackson. Such doubtless our sons or our grandsons—not ourselves, let us hope,—will have again. Well may we rejoice and be glad that we sit to-night under a magistracy, not of the spectacular nature suggested by Robinson's admonition against the gay coat so pleasing to the foolish multitude, but of the "virtuous mind of the man" who holds in reverence "the ordinances of God"; a magistracy appreciative of the fact that not only is this a government of laws and not of men, but that government itself is a subject and not a despot; a magistracy knowing that law is a growth and not a spasm; a magistracy aware that human nature cannot be remade by statute and that the State cannot hope to do effectively the work of the Church; a magistracy sensi-

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ble that, while government may and should wisely limit the privileges of press, persons and property for the common good, it must not and shall not violate the rights of either; that it may regulate, but not control, a magistracy fully awake to the certainty that no two generations are alike and that changed conditions require changed direction, but that all things should be done decently, in order and cautiously as befits a sober, prudent people; a magistracy whose head is a Pilgrim son imbued with understanding and love of Puritan principles directly bequeathed to him by the Pilgrim fathers.

Do we of New England ancestry believe this to be true? If so, where lies our duty? Time comes when carping and fault-finding greet the noblest efforts of every Administration. To whom under such circumstances can a magistrate rightfully look for support and confidence if not to those who, while often disagreeing and honestly criticising, are of the same mind respecting fundamentals and steadfast in the faith of the fathers? To whom if not to us has a Pilgrim President the absolute right to say: Uphold my hands in all good works and in all well-meaning so long as I safeguard the basic law? Hear what Governor Winthrop said:

“There is a liberty of corrupt nature, which is inconsistent with authority, impatient of restraint, the enemy of truth and peace, and all the ordinances of God are bent against it. But there is a civil, a moral, a federal liberty, which consists in every one's enjoying his property and having the benefit of the laws of his country; a liberty of that only which is just and good. For this liberty you are to stand with your lives.”

Mark the comprehensiveness of the definition and the sharpness of the distinction. The difference is that which lies between faulty man and immutable truth, between love of expediency and fealty to principle, between the power of physical force and the weight of noble example.

Address of Col. George Harvey

The task of the Pilgrim fathers was to clear the ground and sow the seed. That of the sons is to keep the fields free from tares till they shall become, in the words of the beloved disciple, "white for the harvest." To that end let strive the spirits of unity, tolerance, and fraternity in aid of a Pilgrim President, who clearly has resolved, whatever else betide, to reconcile a nation. Loyalty to such a magistracy is no mere sentiment for an individual; it is fidelity to human rights sunk deep in the heart of the Puritan idea and written by master hands into our inviolate Constitution. For this liberty and this duty, Pilgrim sons of Pilgrim sires, you are to "stand with your lives." (Long continued applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER, in announcing the close of the exercises, said: Another link has been added to the great chain which extends through one hundred and fifty years of celebrations of this festival. There is not one of us who, from what he has heard, does not rise to leave this chamber with renewed confidence in the principles of the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. The great Chief Magistrate to whom my friend, Col. Harvey, has so eloquently alluded, has shown that he is animated by the right spirit. Twenty years ago he made his decision, as a Judge, in a great case in which an attempt was made to increase the price to the consumer and destroy the business of the competitor, that it was part of the duty of a government of liberty through law to see that there was honesty in such transactions and as complete protection for the smallest dealer as for the largest corporation. It is that principle which will be enforced by your Chief Magistrate. It is that principle which the Pilgrim came here to establish. And every successive year in which this festival is celebrated will find that idea more nearly approached and that principle more firmly established.

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And now, surrendering to your President the further discharge of the duty to which I was called, I leave to him to declare the adjournment of the dinner.

PRESIDENT ELY announced the adjournment; and, after an interchange of friendly sentiment, the company dispersed.

Constitution and By-Laws

Constitution and By-Laws



We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(a.) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(b.) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(c.) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

(d.) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or, if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society; shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day

New England Society of Pennsylvania

following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be

"Veritas et Libertas."

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

Constitution and By-Laws

XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

Members

Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bond, Frank S.,	New London, Conn.	Dec., 1881.
Bradway, William,	Haverford.	Mch., 1908.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1881.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H.,	431 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	518 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	413 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	917 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J.,	2030 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	1613 Spruce Street.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Alden, Ezra Hyde,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1907.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Austin, Samuel H.,	3913 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1906.
Ayer, F. W.,	300 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.

Names of Annual Members of the

Baily, Charles W.,	922 Clinton Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ball, Joseph A.,	Stock Exchange Place.	Dec., 1892.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bartlett, Clarence, M.D.,	1437 Spruce Street.	Apl., 1903.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	Swarthmore.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	44 Wall Street, New York.	Nov., 1898.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Bigelow, George A.,	133 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blake, Barton F.,	4522 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Bliss, Theodore,	1832 Race Street.	Dec., 1881.
Boone, John Allen,	228 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	14 North Fourth Street.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4817 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Bradway, Edward T.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Mch., 1908.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1901.
Brazier, Joseph H.,	1803 Pine Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles E.,	250 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	643 Land Title Building.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	435 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, J. Tabele,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Buckland, Edw. H., D.D.S.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1908.
Buckley, Monroe,	5614 Germantown Avenue.	Nov., 1907.
Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phoenixville.	Dec., 1906.
Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	715 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.

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Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	1107 Market Street.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main St., Germantown.	Dec., 1895.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	2320 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	Haverford.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, George W.,	St. David.	Dec., 1898.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chapman, James H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chase, Edward Berwind,	305 Betz Building.	Nov., 1909.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Third and Locust Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Church, W. A.,	Penn and Knox Sts., Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Claffin, Waldo M.,	1107 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	Overbrook.	Nov., 1906.
Cleverly, Henry A.,	Wynnewood.	Feb., 1891.
Cliff, George H.,	1507 North Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John H.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1882.
Converse, John W.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.

Names of Annual Members of the

Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	228 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	615 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	425 Arch Street.	Dec., 1888.
Cushman, Capt. John F.,	311 South Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1908.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	P. R. R., Altoona.	Dec., 1891.
Daland, Judson, M.D.,	317 South Eighteenth Street.	Mch., 1908.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Dana, Stephen W., D.D.,	3925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Wash. Square, North, N.Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Jenkintown.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Driver, William R., Jr.,	Seventeenth and Filbert Sts.	Dec., 1908.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dugan, William J., M.D.,	Flanders Building.	Dec., 1907.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dungan, George I.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1625 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	P. O. Box 2082, M. City Sec.	Dec., 1896.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Broad Street Station.	Mch., 1893.
Emery, William,	Williamsport.	Mch., 1908.
Este, Charles,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1885.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Herbert Spencer,	Merion.	Mch., 1908.
Evans, Shepley W.,	12 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.

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Evans, Wilson Lay,	5146 Hazel Avenue.	Mch., 1908.
Ewing, D. S.,	223 South Forty-first Street.	Jan., 1888.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faires, Theodore Wylie,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	101 W. Graver's Lane.	Dec., 1895.
Farr, Edward Lincoln,	Wenonah, N. J.	Nov., 1908.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Fiske, Edw. R.,	234 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	2015 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Fuller, Rev. Horace Fred'k,	Cedar Grove, Olney.	Dec., 1908.
Futrell, William H.,	420 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	248 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	432 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Grammer, Carl E., D.D.,	1024 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1906.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Guild, Frank S.,	421 Arch Street.	Dec., 1908.
Hagar, Walter F.,	626 Westview Street.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M.D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hall, Henry Throop,	109 Chestnut St., Harrisburg.	Dec., 1906.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Haughton, Rev. James,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1888.
Haughton, J. Paul,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1902.
Henry, Bayard,	1438 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Hopkins, Albert Cole,	Lock Haven.	Dec., 1892.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	855 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1897.

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Hovey, Frederick Sherman,	North American Building.	Dec., 1908.
Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard, Philip E.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Howard-Smith, R.S.,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	251 South Seventeenth Street.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road.	Dec., 1892.
Hoyt, Henry M., Hon.,	1516 K St., N. W., Wash, D.C.	Nov., 1901.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland, D.D.,	3604 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	728 Sansom Street.	Apl., 1903.
Jackson, Lothrop,	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
James, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Jarrett, James T.,	3625 Spring Garden Street.	Oct., 1907.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,	621 Cham. of Com., Boston.	Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	728 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1896.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	St. David's.	Dec., 1886.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Continental Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	214 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1903.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden,	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., M.D.,	1500 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	910 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	1727 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Mackay-Smith, Alex., Rt.Rev.,	251 South Twenty-second St.	Jan., 1903.

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Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Mason, E. Porter,	1300 Betz Bldg.,	Dec., 1908.
Mears, William A.,	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec., 1899.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	5373 Chew Street, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	2040 North Park Avenue.	Nov., 1905.
Merrill, George Irving,	602 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1907.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Dec. 1904.
Molten, Robert P.,	6803 Emlen Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	220 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	513 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Mumford, Edward W.,	228 Buckingham Place.	Dec., 1908.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.

Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.

Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Ober, Thomas K., Jr.,	1230 Callowhill Street.	Dec., 1908.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.

Packard, Charles S. W.,	Villa Nova.	Jan., 1902.
Packard, George Randolph,	142 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Union League.	Oct., 1897.
Peet, Walter F.,	1229 Erie Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.
Perry, O. LaForrest,	3717 Baring Street.	Dec., 1900.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	4034 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Plummer, William T.,	31 Simpson Road, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec., 1902.

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Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Randle, George Mather,	566 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	Girard National Bank.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Richardson, Hon. H. A.,	Dover, Del.	Mch., 1907.
Risley, Samuel Dotis, M.D.,	1811 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Robinson, John Trumbull,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1907.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1894.
Seaver, Joseph H.,	2045 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	1600 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	132 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Sheldon, Winthrop D., LL.D.,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,		May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Slocum, Dr. Harris A.,	1900 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Smith, Leonard O.,	1027 Arch Street.	Dec. 1885.
Smith, W. I. Clarke,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec. 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Loudon,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Spalding, John A.,	609 S. Forty-eighth Street.	Nov., 1906.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.

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Spooner, Alban,	Beverly, N. J.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stillwell, James C.,	1920 Pine Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Frederic H.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1908.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	801 Market Street.	Nov., 1896.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec. 1902.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	73 Manhattan Building.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Thayer, Albert R.,	1003 West End Trust Bldg.,	Oct., 1907.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	719 Vernon Road, Stenton.	Mch., 1905.
Thorpe, Warren,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	3942 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1899.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., D.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Tower, Hon. Charlemagne,	228 South Seventh Street.	Nov., 1909.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	718 Cherry Street.	Jan., 1890.
Trumbull, Charles G.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	1506 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Van Baun, Wm. Weed, M.D.,	1404 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1907.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1895.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	1734 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Henry M.,	Devon.	Dec., 1908.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Weaver, Clement,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1900.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, S. Burns,	1415 Locust Street.	Dec., 1908.

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Whitaker, Bishop O. W.,	4027 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
White, Prof. John Stuart,	4204 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1905.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Whiting, Frank R.,	2029 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1908.
Willard, Dr. De Forest,	1901 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	1313 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Woodman, George B.,	2126 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Wurts, John S.,	226 Harvey Street.	Oct., 1909.
 Zantzinger, Clarence Clark,	 251 South Fourth Street.	 Dec., 1905.

Obituary

Obituary

Francis Olcott Allen died December 3. He was 70 years of age and had retired several years ago from the insurance brokerage business. His wife and four children survive. He joined the Society in 1897.

William Dunham Kelly died December 9. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1852, and his business life was entirely devoted to the work of the exploitation and development of the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania in which he was largely interested. His first business was gained in the office of Jervis Langdon, the founder of the firm of J. Langdon & Co., of Elmira, N. Y., whose name stands along with those of Asa Packer, Ario Pardee, the Coxes, and the Markles as pioneers in the development of anthracite coal mining.

While a very young man he became secretary of the McIntyre Coal Co., which for many years prosecuted mining operations along the line of the Northern Central Railway in Lycoming County, Pa. The exhaustion of that field led him to turn his attention to the territory tributary to the Beech Creek, Clearfield & Southwestern Railroad, then in progress of development. In the course of the several reorganizations, Mr. Kelly became the president of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation and the chief factor in its long and successful career.

In addition to his coal interests he was a director in many railroad and banking corporations, and at one time president of St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Transportation Club of New York, and various other civic and charitable organizations, and joined the Society in 1892.

Members Deceased During the Year

Alextrap Ladd died August 15. He was born in Hong Kong, China, in 1863, his parents being of New England ancestry. He practiced architecture in Boston and Philadelphia until his illness seven years ago.

Mr. Ladd was a member of the American Society of Architects, the T Square Club, the Union League, and joined the Society in 1897.

Byron T. Moulton died December 10. He was born in Vermont in 1836, and came to Philadelphia when he was a young man. He became connected with the iron manufacturing firm of Reyburn, Hunter & Co., the first member of the firm being the father of Mayor Reyburn. After amassing a fortune, Mr. Moulton retired in 1887, residing in Rosemont and Ardmore. He joined the Society in 1888.

Robert Hobart Smith died March 19. He was born in Blairsville, Pa., in 1852, and the son of Edmund Smith, for many years the first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with which Robert was connected for about twenty years.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Founders and Patriots' Society, Sons of the Revolution, Art, Racquet and Merion Cricket Clubs, and joined the Society in 1897.

Nathan Pratt Towne died April 23. He was born in Augusta, Me., in 1844. He enlisted in the navy at the outbreak of the Civil War, and went upon the frigate *Constitution*, "Old Ironsides," taking part in most of the important naval battles along the Atlantic seaboard. For his brilliant record he was personally commended and given a medal by President Abraham Lincoln.

From 1889 to 1893 Chief Towne was the principal assistant to Engineer-in-Chief Melville of the United States Government service, having charge of the drawing rooms of the Bureau of Steam Navigation. In 1893 Mr.

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Towne was granted two years' leave of absence as recognition of his faithful service. Then he accepted a temporary position with the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. Before the leave of absence expired, Secretary of the Navy Herbert revoked the second year of the leave, and Chief Towne was ordered to join the Atlanta. His services were considered so valuable by the Cramp Company that Mr. Towne was induced to leave the navy and accept a permanent position in the ship yard. Since that time he has designed the engines for and superintended the construction of all the battleships, cruisers and other large vessels built in the yards.

Mr. Towne was accorded the high honor of being appointed a member of the Loyal Legion of Honor of the United States, as a tribute to his distinguished services for the country.

Mr. Towne is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Louis dePui Vail, who resides in Philadelphia. His wife, who died about sixteen years ago, was a Miss Sarah Morehouse, of a prominent Philadelphia family. His body was cremated and the ashes interred in Arlington Cemetery at Washington. He joined the Society in 1897.

Calvin Wells died August 2. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1827. He left the Western University in 1849 to go into commercial employment, and then formed in Pittsburg the firm of Hussey & Wells, in general provision business, and later the firm of Hussey, Wells & Co., for the manufacture of steel, which established the first successful competition with English steel. Later he became half owner in the firm of A. French & Co., for the manufacture of railway elliptic springs, which scored great success after the close of the war in 1865, when railroads were being built in all directions. In 1878 he was elected president and treasurer of the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Co., in which he had held an interest for several

Members Deceased During the Year

years, and to which he had given his personal attention to the time of his death. He also organized the Illinois Zinc Co., installing the plant at Peru with a capital of \$50,000, which increased from time to time till it reached \$1,000,000, and the business is still in successful operation.

In 1877 Mr. Wells purchased the Philadelphia Press newspaper, founded by the late John W. Forney, and in 1880 was fortunate enough to secure for its editor the late Charles Emory Smith, who made it the leading journalistic political power and authority of the country, and whose work, worth, strength and character won his country's call to the Presidential cabinet table and foreign ambassadorship.

Mr. Wells had been sought for public office, but declined all offers except that for delegate-at-large on the Republican ticket in 1884.

Mr. Wells suffered the loss of two wives, sisters, and is survived by three children: Benjamin G. Wells, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Milton Griggs, of St. Paul, and Mrs. A. W. Cook, of Pittsburg. He was one of the founders of the New England Society in 1881.

Henry Griggs Weston, D.D., LL.D. died February 9. He was born in Lynn, Mass., in 1820, his ancestors having been settlers in New England for some 200 years. He graduated from Brown University in 1840, and entered Newton Theological Seminary. In 1842 he went to Kentucky, where he was ordained, and in 1843 moved to Illinois. In 1846 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Peoria, where he remained until 1859, when he was called to the pastorate of the Oliver Street Baptist Church, New York City, which afterwards consolidated with the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, and he retained the pastorate of the consolidated churches until 1868, when he was elected to the position of president (the first) of the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, Pa., which he held until his death.

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Dr. Weston received the degree of A.M. from Shurtleiff College and the degree of D.D. from Rochester University. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown, Bucknell, Denison and Southwestern Universities. He was president of the America Baptist Missionary Union from 1872 to 1873, and editor of the Baptist Quarterly from 1869 to 1877. He was the author of several theological books and pamphlets. He joined the Society in 1903.

Joseph Wharton died January 11. He was born in Philadelphia in 1826 of Quaker parentage. He won success in business from the start in early manhood, and has become known to the world as the first manufacturer of metallic zinc in America; as the first successful manufacturer of nickel in America; as owner of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal mines, as well as other property in many States in the Union; as the builder of immense iron furnaces; as the head of the Menhaden Fisheries of the Atlantic coast; as president of the American Iron & Steel Association, as founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, at the University of Pennsylvania; as farmer, as poet, and as scientist.

Mr. Wharton was president of the Board of Directors of Swarthmore College for 25 years and member for 38 years. He was donor of its Wharton Hall, its Meeting House, and half of its Scientific Building, as well as the endower of its chair of economics and politics. He was president and director of the Andover Iron Company; owner and president of the Wharton and Northern Railroad; president and director of the Hibernia Mine Railroad; a director of the International Nickel Company; a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.

His wife and three daughters: Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, Mrs. Harrison S. Morris and Miss Mary Lovering Wharton survive. He joined the Society in 1892.

Names of Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1909.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barker, Eben F.,	Dec., 1882.	Feb., 1908.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Beck, J. Augustus,	Apl., 1901.	Sept., 1908.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Blynn, Henry,	Jan., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Boardman, George Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	—, 1883.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Edwin W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Mch., 1893.	Mch., 1908.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fisher, Ellicott,	Feb., 1897.	Dec., 1908.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	Dec., 1904.	May, 1907.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Getchell, Frank H., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1907.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holden, Francis M.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1908.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Horn, Austin S.,	Dec., 1904.	Sept., 1906.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kelly, William D.,	Dec., 1892.	Dec., 1909.
Kenney, Henry F.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Ladd, Westray,	Oct., 1897.	Aug., 1909.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Marston, John,	Dec., 1883.	Jan., 1910.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Moulton, Byron T.,	Jan., 1888.	Dec., 1909.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Nevin, Charles W.,	Nov., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1889.	—, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Paulding, Tattnell,	Feb., 1896.	Mch., 1907.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Sanger, Edward G.,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1907.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Smith, Charles Emory,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	—, 1901.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	Feb., 1897.	Mch., 1909.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. William Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Taylor, Horace E.,	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1908.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.

Names of Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Dec., 1891.	May, 1908.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Towne, Nathan P.,	Dec., 1897.	Apl., 1909.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
 Vanuxem, Louis C.,	 Dec., 1895.	 Dec., 1903.
 Wattles, John D.,	 Dec., 1881.	 Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Francis L.,	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wells, Calvin,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1909.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Weston, Rev. Henry G.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1909.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Wharton, Joseph,	Nov., 1892.	Jan., 1909.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.

Press of Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia

**New England Society
of Pennsylvania**



New England Society of Pennsylvania

With the Compliments of the Secretary

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia
December Twenty-second ::: Nineteen Hundred and Ten

1000

UoP M

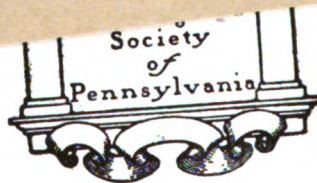
**New England Society
of Pennsylvania**



New England Society of Pennsylvania

With the Compliments of the Secretary

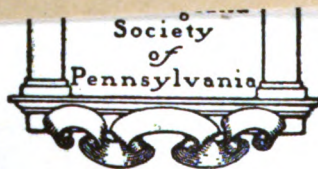
The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia
December Twenty-second ::: Nineteen Hundred and Ten



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Thirtieth
Annual Festival

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia
December Twenty-second ::: Nineteen Hundred and Ten

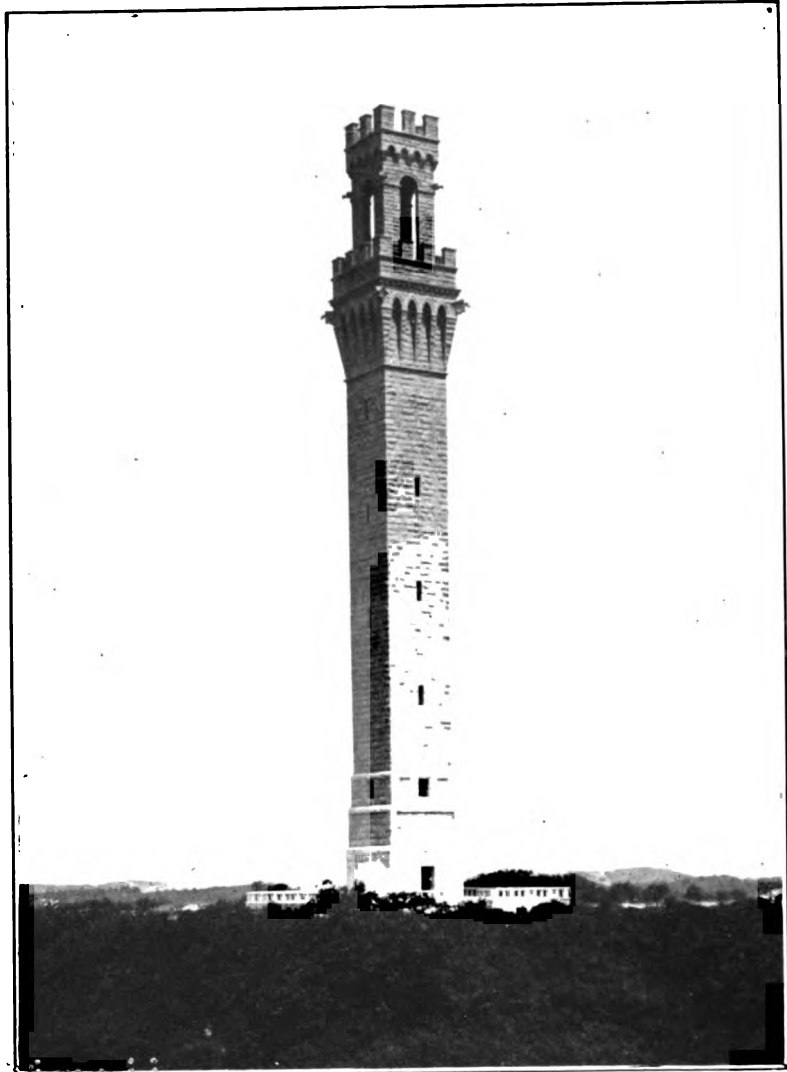


New England Society of Pennsylvania

Thirtieth Annual Festival

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia
December Twenty-second ::: Nineteen Hundred and Ten

UofM



MONUMENT AT PROVINCETOWN, CAPE COD, MASS.

MONUMENT AT PROWCTOWN, CAPE COD, MASS.



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Council of the Society, 1911



President

Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.

Vice-Presidents

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.

Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

George Irving Merrill

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

Herbert M. Howe, M.D.

Parker S. Williams

George Woodward, M.D.

Edward P. Borden

TWO YEARS

N. Parker Shortridge

Hon. James M. Beck

Theodore Frothingham

Alba B. Johnson

THREE YEARS

Justus C. Strawbridge

Edgar C. Felton

Charles A. Brinley

Theodore N. Ely

Standing Committees of the Council



On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
Hon. James M. Beck
George Woodward, M.D.
Parker S. Williams
Alba B. Johnson

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The President
The Chaplain
The Physician
Charles A. Brinley
Edgar C. Felton
Herbert M. Howe

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
N. Parker Shortridge
Justus C. Strawbridge
Theodore Frothingham
Theodore N. Ely
Edward P. Borden

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900 . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1907-08 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1909 Theodore N. Ely
1910-11 . . . Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.

First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897 Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900 E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1907-08 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1909-11 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.

Second Vice-Presidents

1881-83 . . . Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1884-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900 Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1904-11 . . . Thomas E. Cornish

Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1911. . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902. . Clarence H. Clark
1903-10 . . . Edward P. Borden
1911. George I. Merrill

Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900. . Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-11 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckles, D.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1910. . Charles P. Turner, M.D.
1910. DeForest Willard, M.D.
1910-11 . . . Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Directors

1881-84	George F. Tyler
1881-82	Frank S. Bond
1881-1911	N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82	Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94	Richard A. Lewis
1883-84	Charles D. Reed
1883-87	George W. Smith
1884-86	Henry Lewis
1884-92	Lucius H. Warren
1885.	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1910. . . .	John H. Converse
1885-90	Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 . .	Harold Goodwin
1885-88	Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88	H. W. Pitkin
1889-93	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903. . . .	Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91	Atwood Smith
1890-91	William B. Bement
1891-95	Eugene Delano
1891-1902-11 . .	Edward P. Borden
1891-1900. . . .	W. D. Winsor
1892.	Edward L. Perkins
1892-93	P. P. Bowles
1892.	J. R. Claghorn
1893.	Luther S. Bent
1893-1902. . . .	John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96	E. Burgess Warren
1894-1911. . . .	Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
1894-1900-11 . .	Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-08 . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98	Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901-11 . .	Charles A. Brinley
1899-1911. . . .	Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01	Hon. George F. Edmunds

Past and Present Members of the Council

Directors

1901-10 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . . George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1902-08 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06-11. . Theodore N. Ely
1902-11 . . . Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . . Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . . Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-11 . . . George Woodward, M.D.
1907-11 . . . Parker S. Williams
1909-11 . . . Edgar C. Felton
1911. Alba B. Johnson



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Treasury

E. P. BORDEN, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England
Society of Pennsylvania.

DE.

1909.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash	\$2,405.51
1910.	Nov. 1.	Amount received from members:	
		Initiation fees	40.00
		Annual dues	1,032.00
		Interest at Philadelphia Trust,	
		etc.	36.52
		Interest at Real Estate Trust Co..	21.20
			<hr/>
			\$3,535.23

CR.

1910.	Nov. 1.—By paid:		
		Dinner Fund	\$162.46
		Sundry Bills	644.90
		Balance in Philadelphia Trust, etc.	1,652.79
		Balance in Real Estate Trust Co.	1,075.08
			<hr/>
			\$3,535.23

E. E., Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1910.

E. P. BORDEN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,

THOMAS E. CORNISH,	} <i>Auditing</i>
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,	
	<i>Committee.</i>

Nov. 29th, 1910.

Objects of the Society



The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	\$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year.....	3.00
Life Membership	50.00

Payable after election.

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,
328 Chestnut Street.

THE WEST GATE LEADING TO THE QUAY
from near which the "Mayflower" sailed.



Objects of the Society

*

The objects of the Society are to preserve the memory of the Pilgrims who first settled in New England, and to promote the study of their history and the principles of their government.

THE SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED IN 1820

THE WEST-GATE LEADING TO THE QUAY
from near which the "Mayflower" sailed.

PLATE I.

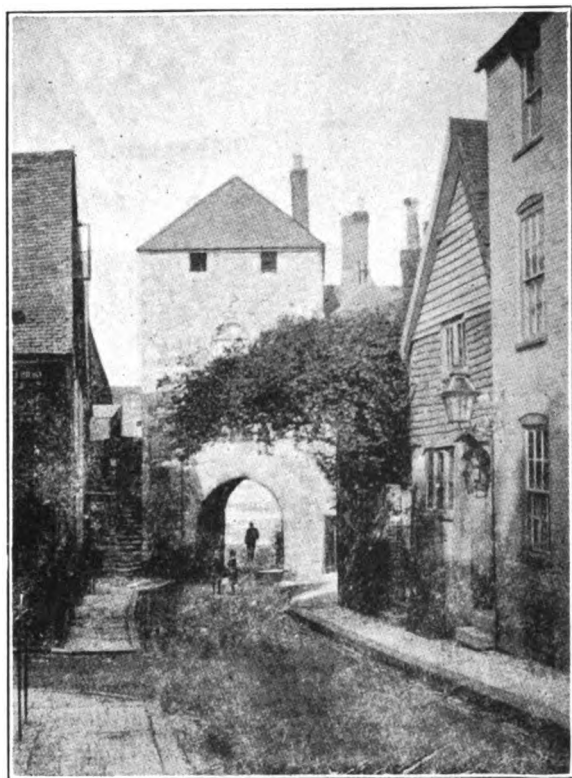
Any one who has seen the "Mayflower" monument in New England, and who has seen the "Mayflower" monument in New England, will be struck by the similarity of the two monuments.

The monument in New England is a simple, unadorned, rectangular block of granite, which is placed on a low, rectangular base. The monument in New England is a simple, unadorned, rectangular block of granite, which is placed on a low, rectangular base.

THE MONUMENT IN NEW ENGLAND

PLATE II.

[112]



Thirtieth Annual Meeting

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Thirtieth Annual Meeting



The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 13th, 1910, at the Bellevue-Stratford.

President Rev. Dr. Tomkins presided.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, having been published in the Year Book for 1909, and distributed therein to all the members.

The report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Council for publication. (See page 13 of this book.)

The Council reported the holding of three meetings. At the May meeting, Rev. Dr. Dana was asked to prepare memorial on death of Mr. John H. Converse, recently deceased, and Rev. Dr. Eckels was asked to prepare memorial upon the death of Dr. Chas. P. Turner, physician of the Society, recently deceased. At this same meeting Mr. Theodore N. Ely was elected Director to fill the vacancy caused by death of Hon. Charles Emory Smith, in previous year. Mr. Alba Johnson was also elected a Director to fill vacancy caused by Mr. Converse's death. Dr. De Forest Willard was elected Physician to succeed the late Dr. Turner.

In June Rev. Dr. Dana passed away, followed later in the year by Dr. Willard.

At the November meeting, Dr. Marcus B. Dwight was chosen Physician to succeed the late Dr. Willard.

During the year the following named members were elected:

Henry P. Busch
Miers Busch
Philip E. Chapin

John S. Pettingill
Henry Tatnall
Joseph B. Weaver

Thirtieth Annual Festival

The Society has lost by death:

George A. Bigelow
Theodore Bliss
John H. Converse
Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Henry Throop Hall
Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D.
Ernest A. Thompson
Charles P. Turner, M.D.
DeForest Willard, M.D.

The memorials on the deaths of Mr. Converse, Dr. Dana and Dr. Turner were read by the Secretary. (These appear in later pages of this book.)

Present membership, 367.

On motion the chair appointed George I. Merrill, J. Allen Boone, John S. Wurts, Dr. W. J. Dugan and Edward W. Mumford as committee to nominate officers and directors for the ensuing year.

Before the Nominating Committee retired for consultation, Mr. Edward P. Borden, who has been Treasurer for seven years, stated he would decline a re-election as Treasurer.

Pending the report of the Nominating Committee, the Entertainment Committee reported arrangements for the festival on December 22nd.

The Nominating Committee reported the following names for officers and directors:

President.—Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
Vice-Presidents.— { Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
 { Thomas E. Cornish
Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford
Chaplain.—Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.
Physician.—Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Directors to serve three years:

Justus C. Strawbridge
Edgar C. Felton
Charles A. Brinley
Theodore N. Ely

The committee also reported that they felt it wiser to make no nomination for the office of Treasurer, and recommended the filling of this office be referred to the Council.

The report of the committee was accepted, and on motion, Mr. Merrill, the chairman of the committee, was requested to cast one ballot for the ticket named—and on his report the president declared the gentlemen nominated duly elected.

The usual resolution regarding the price of boxes and dinner seats was passed, viz:

RESOLVED, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at ten dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be seven dollars each, the allotment of more than one seat to each member to be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

Also resolution of thanks to the Bellevue-Stratford for the use of the room this evening.

Mr. Harold Goodwin then paid a tribute to the memory of George A. Biglow, one of the original members of the Society, who died August 26, 1910.

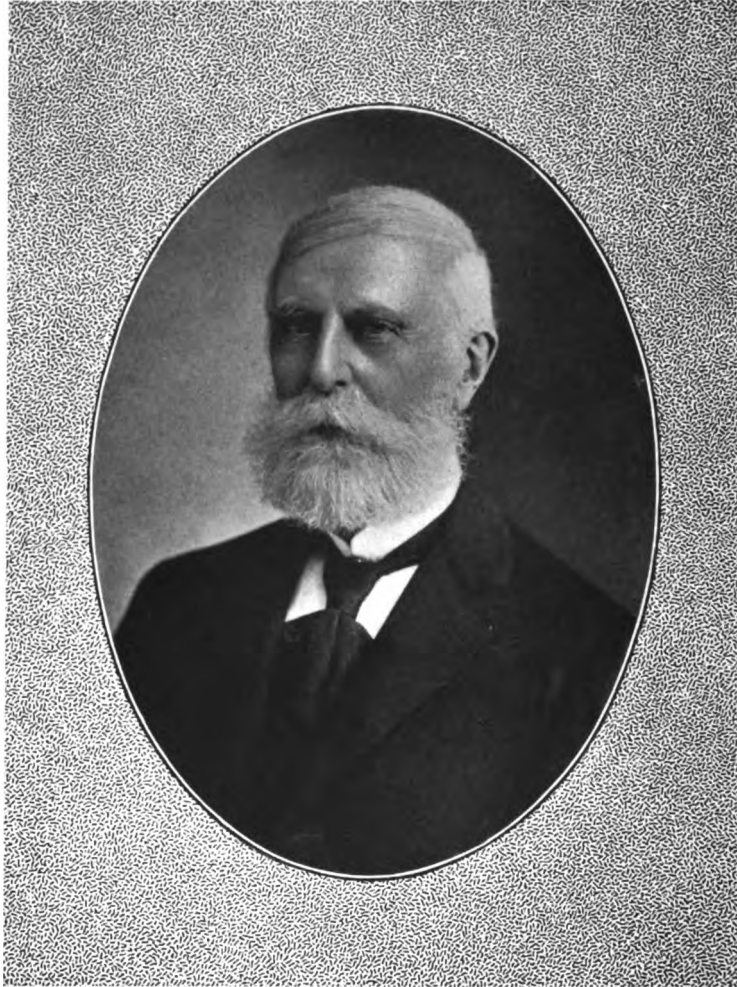
Mr. Kent Packard was on motion elected to membership.
Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Secretary.

NOTE.—On January 4, 1911, the Council elected George Irving Merrill Treasurer, to succeed Mr. Borden. Mr. Borden was elected Director, to succeed the late Dr. Dana.

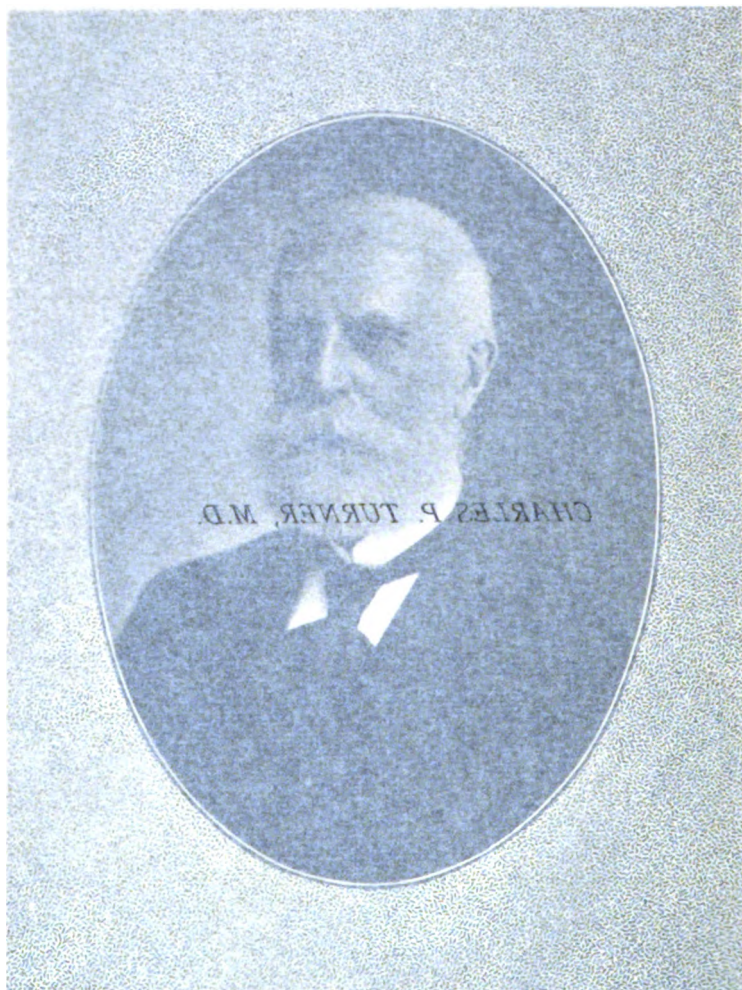
In Memoriam

100%



1870

CHARLES P. TURNER, M.D.



Charles Peaslee Turner

DIED APRIL 12, 1910.

Dr. Turner became a member of the New England Society of Pennsylvania in 1881. Elected physician of the Society in 1885. He retained this office while he lived.

Born in Hartford Conn., in 1826, of Pilgrim ancestry, he was enthusiastically interested in the historical development of the New England Colonies, and all their contributions to the making of the State and nation.

Prominent in his profession, devoted and consistent in his religious life, of rare personal charm—in all things a gentleman, his departure has left us the fragrance of the kindest memories.

In placing this minute on our records, the Council of the New England Society deplores the loss of a valued friend and associate.

John H. Converse

DIED MAY 4, 1910.

The New England Society of Pennsylvania has met with a great loss in the sudden death of the Hon. John Converse, one of our much loved and most highly distinguished members. The son of a New England clergyman, a graduate of a New England college, he came to Philadelphia forty years ago. Connecting himself with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and without special influence, save his own sterling qualities of mind and heart, he rose to be the head of that vast industrial enterprise.

With it all he took the deepest interest in the welfare of his adopted city, always standing for the highest, and doing his best to promote civic righteousness.

The dominant note of his life was the religious one. His sympathies were as wide as the race. His gifts of money and of time for all kinds of philanthropic and Christian objects were beyond compute. "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord" were the marked characteristics of the man. :

He united with our New England Society early in its history, for two years was its President, and as a member of the Council retained an active and an enthusiastic interest in the Society to the end.

All honor to our beloved brother who enriched us with his presence for so many years, and whose genial smile and warm hand grasp we shall greatly miss.

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.

DIED JUNE 7, 1910.

Dr. Dana was born November 7, 1840. He became the pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, in 1868, continuing his labors with this church until the end.

He was one of those who formed the New England Society of Pennsylvania in 1881. Chosen Chaplain in 1890, Vice-President in 1895, becoming President in 1897, retiring in 1900. He remained a member of the Council while he lived, serving in all these offices with devoted ability and acceptance.

In all his relations with his fellow men, Dr. Dana was pre-eminently the preacher of righteousness; abundantly endowed with the gifts of the Spirit, the gracious influences of his useful life have been far-reaching in the Church and in the community.

While we rejoice that he has entered into the fulness of his reward, we join all who knew and loved him in this expression of our esteem and high regard.

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Speakers at the Annual Festivals and the Toasts assigned to Them

1881

Hon. E. A. Rollins, President of the Society,
President's Address.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of the United States Senate,
(No toast assigned).

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania,
" Pennsylvania."

Rear Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N.,
" The Navy."

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Pt. Williams College,
" New England and Education."

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
" The Mission of New England."

Charles Emory Smith,
" The Press of New England."

Mark Twain,
(No toast assigned.)

1882

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
President's Address.

Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull,
" The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, who introduced Attorney-
General Palmer,
" The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

General W. Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A.,
 "The Army and Navy."

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Yale,
 "The Pilgrim Fathers."

Hon. M. Russell Thayer,
 "The Judiciary."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
 "New England and Her Cities."

1883

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
 President's Address.

Hon. Chester Arthur,
 "The President of the United States."

Hon. W. R. Chandler, Secretary of Navy,
 "Army and Navy."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed,
 "The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
 "The Land of Steady Habits."

Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.,
 *"The Forefathers of New England, the Grandfathers of
 American Independence."*

Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D.,
 "Massachusetts."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
 "The Yankee."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1884

Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland,
President's Address.

Hon. Joseph B. Hawley,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Wm. B. Smith, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

Hon. Augustus O. Bourn, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"Rhode Island and Her Suggestions."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Puritan Outside of New England."

Hon. James MacAlister,
"Free Schools for the People Founded by New England."

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
"New England and Pennsylvania."

1885

E. J. Bartlett, President Dartmouth College,
Eulogy of E. A. Rollins (Deceased).

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Charles Dudley Warner,
"The New England Farmer."

Hon. George F. Edmunds,
"New England and the Senate."

Charles Emory Smith,
"A Pilgrim Monument."

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D.,
"New England Press."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. John D. Long,
"The Old Bay State."

Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh,
*"Philadelphia as a Refuge for Distressed New
Englanders."*

1886

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. George William Curtis,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency,
*"The President of the Republic and the Union of the
States."*

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,
"The New Netherlanders—the Pilgrims of Manhattan."

Hon. John Stewart,
*"Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Union and Once Its
Battleground."*

1887

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. William M. Evarts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor,
"The Commonwealth Founded by William Penn."

Hon. Charles F. Warwick,
"The Centennial City."

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Speakers at the Annual festivals

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
*"Essex County, Massachusetts, the First American
Home of the Puritan."*

Rev. William P. Breed, D.D.,
*"The Sons of the Pilgrims an Improvement on the
Fathers."*

1888

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the U. S.,
"New England in the Supreme Court."

Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University,
"The Early Worthies of New England."

Hon. Charles C. Beaman,
"Our Fellow Exiles in Manhattan."

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
*"New England and the Business Interests of
Philadelphia."*

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
"New England in Literature."

1889

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge,
"Our Country."

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth,
"The Pilgrim Abroad."

General Horace Porter,
"The Puritan."

1890

John H. Converse,
Vice-President's Address and Letter from the President,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Minister of the United States
to Russia.

Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of the Philadelphia Bar.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter,
*"Descendants of the Pilgrims in New York and
Philadelphia."*

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio.

Hon. John Temple Graves,
"New England Ideas in the New South."

Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D.,
"The Pilgrim and the Puritan."

1891

Address of Vice-President John H. Converse.

Letter from President Charles Emory Smith.

Hon. John R. Planton, Consul-General of the
Netherlands.

Presentation of a Gavel made from wood of the old church
at Delftshaven, the home of the Pilgrims
in Holland.

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. Redfield Proctor,
"The Green Mountain State."

Hon. William T. Davis,
"The Pilgrims of Plymouth the Traditional and the True Pilgrims."

Rev. Francis L. Patten, D.D.,
"Contributions of the Puritans to Education and Religion."

Hon. James T. Brooks, Pittsburg,
"The Pilgrim in Ohio."

Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D.,
"The American Spirit at Work."

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker,
"The Keystone and Plymouth Rock."

1892

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,
"The State of Pennsylvania."

Hon. Edwin M. Stuart, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

John Sparhawk, Jr.,
Presentation of a gavel block.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate,
"The Puritan Away from Home."

David W. Sellers, Esq., Philadelphia,
"Pilgrims Who Are Not Puritans."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1893

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Ex-President of United States,
Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Charles A. Boutelle,
"Hail Mayflower, Hail Columbia."

Rev. John S. McIntosh, D.D.,
"The Other Pilgrims."

Hon. Murat Halsted,
"American Expansion."

1894

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Seth Low,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Horace Porter,
"Puritan Influence."

Hon. Charles A. Dana,
"New England in Journalism."

William H. McElroy, Esq.,
"The Pilgrim Children."

Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D.,
"Boston Common and Penn Square."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1895

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hamilton W. Mabie, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Nelson A. Miles,
"The Army and Navy."

Hon. Henry E. Howland,
"The Pilgrim in New York."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
"The Puritan Conscience."

Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D.,
"The Pilgrims in Ulster."

1896

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Charles Warren Lippett, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Judson Harmon, Attorney-General United States,
"The New Englander as an Ohio Man."

Hon. John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey,
"The Moral Element in Our Politics a Legacy from the Puritans."

John Fox, Jr.,
"The Southern Mountaineer, New England's Ally in the Civil War."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Democracy of the Mayflower."

Rev. Samuel Elliott,
"New England Idealism."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

1897

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"The Puritan Idea of Government."

Rev. George R. Van DeWater, D.D.,
*"The Dutchman's Contribution to the New Englander's
Greatness."*

A. V. V. Raymond, LL.D., President Union College,
"The New Englander as a Citizen."

1898

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
"The President's Address."

Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D.,
"Ancestral Ideas—Yankee-Dutch, and Cavalier."

Hon. Edwin Stewart, Paymaster-General,
"The Navy of the United States."

Admiral Schley,
Address.

Hon. Daniel A. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. William A. Stone, Governor-Elect of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. Urban A. Woodbury,
"The New Englander in the Army."

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Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1899

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
*"The Puritan's Loyalty to Conviction—May It Be
Emulated in the Present Generation."*

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D.,
"The Greatest of the Puritans."

George W. Cable,
"The New England Idea."

General Nelson A. Miles,
Address.

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff,
Address.

1900

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. George Harris, D.D., President Amherst College,
"The Puritan in the Twentieth Century."

Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
"Patriotism."

Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.
"Our Inheritance."

Hon. George C. Perkins,
"The Yankee in the Far West."

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Response to the Retiring President."

Major William H. Lambert,
"New England in Pennsylvania."

1901

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. David J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court,
"The United States: A World Power?"

Hon. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State,
"Two Types of Patriotism."

His Excellency, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister,
"A Greeting from the Orient."

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran,
"America in the Twentieth Century."

Mr. Simeon Ford,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter,
"Puritan and Yankee."

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin,
"The Old Bay State."

Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, Member of Parliament,
"Greeting from Old England."

1902

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. George F. Hoar,
"Forefathers' Day."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Hon. Addison G. Foster,
"The Pennsylvania of the West."

Hon. Orville A. Platt,
"New England in the Senate."

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield,
"New England in the House of Representatives."

1903

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

His Excellency, Kogoro Takahira, Minister of Japan,
"New England and Japan."

Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
"New England in the Navy."

Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith,
"The Puritan's Moral Backbone."

Samuel J. Elder, Esq.,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Hon. Reuben O. Moon,
"The World's Infant Republic."

1904

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Lt.-Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Puritan's Part in the American."

Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of Pennsylvania,
"The New Englander at Home and Abroad."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Rev. David McConnell Steele,
"Ourselves As Others See Us."

Hon. Arthur Lord,
"The Pilgrim Fathers."

1905

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Alfred Hemenway,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Francis A. Lewis, Esq.,
"The Puritan as a Straight Thinker."

William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq.,
"A Virginian's Point of View."

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.,
"The Puritan Spirit."

1906

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General, U. S. A.,
"The New England Soldier."

Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman,
"The Virtues of Our Puritan Ancestors."

Isaac Sharpless, LL.D., President Haverford College,
Haverford, Pa.,
"As the Quaker Sees It."

William H. McElroy, Esq., New York,
"Some Particulars of the Landing."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1907

Mr. Theodore N. Ely,
Vice-President's Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,
"Pennsylvania—New England."

Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.,
"The Mission of America."

Darwin P. Kingsley, Esq.,
"Puritanism: A Living Force."

Rev. Flavel S. Luther, D.D., President Trinity College,
"The Puritan and the Quaker."

1908

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.,
Vice-President's Address.

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
The Toastmaster's Address.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, S.T.B.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Richard Watson Gilder, LL.D.,
"Tolerance—Its Use and Abuse."

Signor Guglielmo Ferrero,
"The Manifest Greatness of the American Republic."

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,
"The Puritan's Word."

William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D.,
"Two Representatives of Colonial Character—Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1909

Theodore N. Ely,
President's Address.

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Hon. Henry A. Shute,
"The American Turkey."

Mr. Patrick Francis Murphy,
"Time and Chance."

Col. George Harvey,
"The Pilgrim Son."

**The Thirtieth Annual Festival of
the New England Society of
Pennsylvania held at the
Bellevue-Stratford in
Philadelphia on the
Twenty-second
of December
1910**

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Thirtieth Annual Festival



Forefather's Day—the two hundred and ninetieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the thirtieth festival of the New England Society of Pennsylvania—was celebrated at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, on Thursday evening, December 22.

The splendor of the dining tables, in the ball room, was enhanced by the elaborate decorations of evergreen, holly, laurel, potted plants, and tall pine trees lashed to the marble pillars of the hall, while the stage was embowered with thick foliage above which shone out in incandescent lights the words "New England, 1910. Plymouth Rock, 1620." Fruit, flowers and trailing vines were the prevailing adornment of the tables, which were designated by illuminated letters.

The privilege of witnessing the scene and listening to the speakers was again accorded the ladies, who occupied boxes in the balconies.

Besides the music of an orchestra, the diners enjoyed the novelty of a male vocal quartette, who appeared in the raiment of farm hands, singing quaint songs and ballads.

At 6.30 the officers, guests and members formed in procession from the parlors to the hall, led, as heretofore, by the bearers of banners of coat-of-arms of the New England States, which were placed in front of the stage.

Thirtieth Annual Festival

Grace Before Meat



Thou "Great King—Eternal, immortal and invisible—the only wise God," whose **G**lory fills the **h**eavens and whose **D**ominion extends through all the earth, **h**elp us to **R**eference Thee as our **F**athers revered Thee. Thou didst make **t**hem Fearless and Fit to "Stand before Kings." **M**ake us fit, we Beseech Thee, O Lord, to Sit down at the **K**ing's **T**able. We are assembled for this, our "Annual Forefather's Festival." Thou hast caused Some of "The Seats of the Mighty" to be **V**acant at our table this night. We Remember the Absent Ones with pride and affection. Grant us grace, O Lord, to Emulate their Virtues. Be Thou, we Entreat Thee, manifestly in our midst, and may we Eat and Drink as men that See God. Grant us Thy Blessing through Jesus Christ our Lord. **Amen.**

**THE NEW ENGLAND
❧ SOCIETY OF ❧
PENNSYLVANIA**



DECEMBER 22 1910

The Entertainment C o m m i t t e e

**Thomas E. Cornish
N. Parker Shortridge
Justus C. Strawbridge
Theodore Frothingham
Theodore N. Ely**



**The Programme *of the*
THIRTIETH ANNUAL
FESTIVAL *of the*
New England Society
of Pennsylvania**



**At *The Bellevue-Stratford*
Hotel Philadelphia
December 22 1910**

THE MAYFLOWER



NOW all men by these Presents
that we the descendants of the
Mayflower Pilgrims and other
worthy New England Forbears
haveing happily met together in
this our good towne of Phila-
delphia on this twenty-second
daye of December in the Yeare 1910 doe hereby
covenant and agree that we will discuss the
following GOODLY FARE, come what may,
to wit:

Cotuits

Pilgrim Porridge

Maine Lobster, Newburg

AND for our better Ordering and Preservation
we hereby enact and decree an immediate
Assault upon that ancient Friend and subtle
Enemy, ye succulent

Rhode Island Turkey

TOGETHER with his proper concomitants of
Cranberry Jelly & Sweet Potato Croquettes
And for that he hath so often and greatly
afflicted us, we decree the destruction of

Virginia Ham

and his allies, known among us as *Clder*
Apple Sauce, and *Fresh Peas*.

COMPACT OF 1910



AND to this end we further declare to our Physicians and other near Friends that we propose to conclude a perpetual Truce and Friendship with *Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread*. For verily it sticketh to ye Ribs. Moreover we intend an entangling Alliance with a certain Creature Comfort yclept:

Ninigret's Notion

AND with that most excellent victual widely and favorable known as

Ye Potted Pigeon

That eke cometh cunningly chased by a certaine *Salad & Cheese*. And thus fortified and defended we fear not ye cold and wily

Massasoit's Maize

NOR yet the onset of those doughty Opponents, *Hubbard Squash Pie, & Fried Nut-Cakes*. And thus, with adequate waist-line and a Conscience void of offence we shall enjoy our *Apples*, our *Coffee*, our *Tobacco*, all goodly fruits of the earth, and listen to ye SPEAKERS, who verily labor for the generall Good of the Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

W I S E M E N a n d W E I G H T Y W O R D S

President's Address

REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, S. T. D.

■

"The President of the United States"

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"

■

"The Loyalty of The New Englanders"

RT. REV. CHARLES E. WOODCOCK, D. D.

Bishop of Kentucky

■

"Puritan Ideals, Progress and Reform"

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, LL. D.

President of Cornell University

■

"The Martial Spirit of Our Fathers"

Hon. MARTIN W. LITTLETON

of the New York Bar



Music by Ye Cap-Codd Crewe

THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT OF 1620



IN the name of God, amen, we whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc and Ireland King, defender of the faith, & c., haveing undertaken, for the glorie of God, and advance-mente of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutuall in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherence of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equall laws, ordenances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cap-Codd the 11 of November, in the year of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord, King James of England, Franc and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, ANo Dom 1620.

¶ Signed in the cabin of *The Mayflower*, Nov. 11
Old Style, Nov. 21st, *New Style*, 1620 by John
Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, William
Brewster, Isaac Allerton, Myles Standish, John Alden,
and 34 others.



New England Society of Pennsylvania

The guests and members were seated as follows :

President's Table

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D., President.

Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Woodcock, D.D.,	Jacob Gould Schurman, LL.D.,
Hon. Martin W. Littleton,	N. Parker Shortridge,
Hon. James M. Beck,	James McCrea,
Hon. D. Newlin Fell,	Charles C. Harrison,
Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.,	Dr. Henry S. Drinker,
Chaplain.	Dr. Isaac Sharpless,
Rev. David M. Steele,	Hon. John E. Reyburn.
Joseph P. Mumford, Secretary.	

Thirtieth Annual Festival

Table A

Thos. E. Cornish.

George I. Merrill,	J. Allen Boone,
Henry T. Saunders,	Lewis H. MacLaughlin,
Rev. John B. Harding,	George E. Shaw,
Dr. J. A. Woodward,	Dr. Charles W. Houghton,
Carl G. Lorenz,	John G. Caruth,
Col. J. Warner Hutchins,	H. A. Treat,
J. Clifford Wilson,	Clarence P. King,
David Pearson,	F. H. Treat,
Julius A. Baily,	Dr. M. R. Ward,
N. E. Hawks,	F. H. Treat, Jr.,
W. J. C. Smith,	William M. Bunn,
Charles P. Doane,	James Pollock,
Herbert G. Stockwell,	Frank A. Shattuck,
Charles E. Poole,	Thomas E. Murphy,
Col. John S. Kennedy,	Edward Tredick,
G. K. Mohr,	E. H. Creighton,
Dr. John G. Clark,	W. B. Bratten,
Col. H. L. Haldeman,	Charles E. Clark,
J. Jacob Mohr,	F. S. Feraille,
Dr. Judson Daland,	John Dickey, Jr.,
David Milne,	Joseph B. Weaver,
Wm. H. Futrell,	Charles Weaver,
George N. Reynolds,	Watson D. Walton,
Prof. John L. Stewart,	George H. Cliff,
Rev. George C. Foley, D.D.,	Silas M. Tomlinson,
	Chas. J. Matthews,
	J. Clarence Roberts,
	Edward W. Mumford.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table B

Theodore Frothingham.

Harry A. Mayon,	J. V. W. Reynders,
Richard J. Crozier,	Frank R. Watson,
Stedman Bent,	Thomas T. Wierman,
T. W. Synnott,	Victor Wierman,
Edward L. Farr,	Harold Peirce,
Dr. Rufus M. Jones,	J. Bartram Mitchell,
Samuel B. Brown,	J. Ernest Richards,
Dr. Edwin T. Darby,	Geo. W. B. Fletcher,
James B. Kinley,	B. H. LeBoutellier,
Douglas E. Warren,	Wistar E. Patterson,
Henry M. Warren,	Arthur P. Lewis,
L. D. Berger,	Henry A. Lewis,
Captain J. F. Cushman,	William H. Norris,
W. L. Rowland,	William E. Helme,
Peter Boyd,	Robert P. Hooper,
George P. Morgan,	William T. Tilden,
George H. Hill,	Frederick S. Hovey,
Richard T. McCarter,	Waldo M. Claffin,
Clayton W. Nichols,	Charles E. Roberts,
Frank R. Whitney,	George M. Booth,
J. E. Zimmerman,	E. F. Schambacker,
Charles A. Brinley,	Harold Goodwin, Jr.,
Alba B. Johnson,	Harold Goodwin,
Samuel M. Vauclain,	A. F. Walton.

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Table C

Lincoln Godfrey.

Edward T. Stotesbury,	George H. McFadden,
William T. Elliott,	Arthur E. Newbold,
Charles E. Pugh,	John H. McFadden,
Col. R. Dale Benson,	George H. Frazier,
Henry S. Grove,	Henry Tatnall,
James F. Hope,	Charles E. Mather,
Henry B. Thompson,	Henry H. Ellison,
Wm. Heyward Myers,	George D. Dixon,
L. L. Rue,	Horace P. Green,
Benj. D. Deacon, Jr.,	H. E. P. Nichols,
Herbert S. Darlington,	E. F. Brooks,
Morris L. Clothier,	Lyman F. Gilbert,
J. Alfred Miller,	Walter H. Bacon,
H. S. DeCoster,	George Wood,
Walter Clothier,	Isaac H. Clothier,
J. L. Ketterlinus,	Herbert J. Tily,
Lincoln K. Passmore,	B. W. Casselberry,
John F. Passmore,	Walter Wood,
E. Pusey Passmore,	E. B. Chase,
J. H. Cummings,	E. Shirley Borden,
John Bancroft,	Edward P. Borden,
John Gribbel,	Wm. J. Moore,
E. Burgess Warren,	Henry D. Moore,
Isaac R. Davis,	Robert T. Moore,
Dr. Alfred R. Allen,	J. A. MacCallum,
Rev. Louis F. Benson,	Dr. John B. Chapin.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table D

F. H. Strawbridge.

A. G. H. Spiers,	Stanley R. Yarnall,
Dr. Lawrence Burgess,	Dr. Raynor M. Kilsey,
Thomas R. White,	George H. Strawbridge,
Walter B. Cowing,	James Bateman,
George E. Strawbridge,	H. A. Domencovich,
Henry B. Tyson,	Howard B. Bremer,
Wm. H. Wanamaker, Jr.,	Leonard O. Smith,
Barton F. Blake,	Rev. Sydney H. Cox,
Tillinghast K. Collins,	Samuel J. Bunting, Jr.,
Harry G. Barnes,	Samuel B. Culver,
H. Warren K. Hale,	Dr. M. B. Culver,
Henry S. Hale,	John E. Baird,
Charles W. Walsh,	Dr. Louis P. Posey,
J. Warren Hale,	Henry P. Busch,
Frank B. Skinner,	Miers Busch,
William Bradway,	W. K. Haupt,
Harry Rogers,	Chas. D. Horton,
W. E. Speakman,	F. H. Wigton,
E. T. Bradway,	B. M. Faires,
George C. Hetzel,	J. S. Clawson,
John J. Collier,	Chester K. Farr, Jr.,
Louis S. Fiske,	Francis A. Howard,
Frank D. LaLanne,	Dr. Henry Beates,
Paul K. M. Thomas,	Clarence E. Porter,
Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D.,	Alex. Krumbhaar,
Dr. C. Hermon Thomas,	Augustus Thomas.

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Table E

Dr. M. B. Dwight.

Job. T. Pugh.

Dr. S. D. Risley,
J. T. Robinson,
H. S. Furness,
William Emery,
Chas. T. Evans,
W. Y. C. Anderson,
Shepley W. Evans,
Walter H. Johnston,
Felton Bent,
Joseph B. McCall,
Arthur B. Huey,
S. W. Corman
W. W. Fry,
J. A. Campbell,
H. N. McKinney,
F. W. Ayer,
A. G. Bradford,
J. A. Wood,
F. H. Haight,
A. F. Thompson,

The Addresses

The Addresses



PRESIDENT TOMKINS, in his Introduction to the Toasts, spoke with characteristic force and humor, and his remarks were interspersed with outbursts of applause and merriment. He said:

Gentlemen of the New England Society, Guests and Colonial Dames: We are gathered here to-night for our thirtieth anniversary. The dear old New England Society has had a varied history. Starting something like a hundred years ago, and then finding the Quaker element possibly a little too strong, it subsided and waited for a happier season. It came to the front again sometime afterwards, and, after a period of fluctuating interest and success, once more decided to take a rest. Thirty years ago it came to life, and has ever since shown such remarkable vitality that it is now in no danger of falling asleep. It seems very fitting that on this thirtieth anniversary we should thank God and take courage; for that, I think, is the essential characteristic of a true American. He looks back only to gain new courage and enthusiasm for the future.

We are grateful for what has been, and for the men with whom it has been our privilege to associate. We cannot but remember, as we gather to-night, the faces that we miss, men whose characters we admired and who were always present at our board: Mr. John H. Converse, that devoted Christian, that loyal and enthusiastic American, that noble man of finance; Dr. Turner, so long the surgeon of our Society, whose pleasant face was always an inspiration, and who, I think, never missed one of our dinners; and Dr. Dana, an eloquent minister and patriotic citizen, who was among those who revived the Society thirty years

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ago and was its President for a time. These and others we remember, not as sorrowing, but rather as taking fresh courage and strength from their lives; for they exemplified the New England spirit, and showed, by what they were and what they did, what a New England man out of his native environment can accomplish.

I doubt whether it would be possible to gather together anywhere in the United States a body of men whose origin and character would be more distinctive in their appearance than that which you present to-night. We might as well be honest; if we do not flatter ourselves, who will flatter us? You have heard of the man who, upon being remonstrated with for marrying a lady who was not particularly good looking, replied, "Well, you know beauty is only skin deep." "For Heaven's sake," said his friend, "then skin her." If there are any characteristics of New England which, as we read history, we would like to forget; if there were any strange evils which led the people of old days to deal with witches as we do not deal with them to-day, (although sometimes we are sorely tempted); if there were preachers of a very strong religious fervor, from which there has been a tremendous reaction in these modern days, then indeed we may well believe we have been well "skinned;" for the beauty has come out in the faces of you men who are New Englanders by birth, education or descent, as well as in faith and character. By the way, I have sometimes thought it would not be a very bad plan for us at times to vary our exercises by having each member rise and trace his ancestry. Perhaps it would be like "sitting up with a family tombstone," and some of us might be a little perplexed in following lines which are somewhat irregular. But we all boast of our ancestry. We all shout for Maine, New Hampshire and the rest; we come from one and from all of them!

Is it not fitting that, as we gather here, we should make a practical demonstration of that spirit, so often spoken

Address of Floyd W. Comkins, S. C. D.

of, which was the key-note in the lives of our ancestors, the evidences of which still linger in our faces, which has much to do with our enjoyment of life and which gives us a clearer view of the ideals toward which we advance,—that magnificent spirit of candor and sincerity,—that splendid spirit which would not for an instant deal with things in a confused way, which “calls a spade a spade,”—that admirable spirit which is always prompt to speak the truth and declare the faith? Our old New England people had, and we too after them have, very little patience with anything that savors of subterfuge. I suppose you have heard of the policeman out West who arrested a man for having two wives, (I am afraid there would be many such arrests now-a-days if we set aside divorce, as it should be set aside), and when he was asked by the Judge, “What is your charge against this man,” he replied, “Please your Honor, I charge him with bigotry.” The Judge looked wise for a moment, and said: “What’s the use of having night schools to educate you policemen?—you know you don’t mean bigotry; you mean trigonometry!” There was no such subterfuge as that in the minds of our forefathers. From the Pilgrim days, down through the early history of New England, there was always that frankness of expression, that directness of speech, that ability to comprehend and to make others comprehend, which is as much appreciated to-day as it was of old.

But I am not going to make a speech; this is merely a sort of introduction. I only want to say that there is something in the very atmosphere of a gathering like this that impels us to recognize the union of the past with the present, yea, and with the future. It has been said, “Let the dead past bury its dead,” but Longfellow did not mean, let the characters of the dead be buried or the inspiration which comes from their characters be forgotten. He meant, let the good live while the evil dies. It is a splendid thing for us, as we gather here, to feel that we have a

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link extending away back to Plymouth Rock itself; that we have that bond of union which makes us one with those who have gone before; that we have that happiness of association with the past which makes us, on this cold night, feel something of the thrill of enthusiasm and delight that Mary Chilton must have felt when she, the first to step from the deck of the Mayflower on to Plymouth Rock, placed her feet upon the new, the unknown, but the future land of liberty. Although our feet rest not upon a rock exposed to the elements, but upon a carpeted floor, and although our luxurious surroundings would probably have made Mary Chilton think she was in heaven if she had beheld them, do we not feel a thrill of joy that we are alive, of delight in what has come to us from those old days in the blossoming of the present, and of satisfaction as we think of the future? I am ashamed of the man who does not thank God that he is alive. I was once told by an old man, eighty years of age, whom I knew in New England, (I am sorry it was in New England, it ought to have been somewhere else), "I cannot agree with that passage in the Episcopal prayer, 'I bless God for my creation'; I can't thank God I am alive." He astonished me, for he was a wealthy and a handsome man. I could not make out why he should not be grateful, unless it was that he was living with his third wife. I think the man who does not rejoice in life and is not glad, not only for the days of the past, but for the present, can have little conception of the mercy and goodness of God. We of New England have the right spirit. Our feet are still on sacred ground, although we are in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania. We brought a little of that New England soil here—thank God for it;—and while we love and revere our friends, the Quakers, we know perfectly well that the spirit which strengthens us anew and holds up before us high ideals is the New England spirit, born at Plymouth Rock. By that I do not mean that you are all "reformers," but I do mean

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that there is in you that inspiration of high idealism which only needs opportunity to make itself felt in noble and worthy deeds.

These are my words of greeting to you. I rejoice with those of you in whose veins runs some of the blood of that old New England stock, mingled perhaps with the blood of Holland and other lands, but still retaining a tincture of the original. As you look toward these banners of the old New England States you doubtless feel that you have a right to share in the greatness of your ancestry. God grant that we may go on more enthusiastically than ever, not simply in these celebrations and festivals, but in that which they symbolize, the perpetuation of a grand and noble brotherhood. (Applause.)

"The President of the United States."

THE PRESIDENT announced as the first toast of the evening "The President of the United States," and requested that it be honored by the company rising and singing the National Anthem.

(A cordial and enthusiastic response was made to the request of the Chair, and the entire assemblage rose and, with orchestral accompaniment, sang with spirit, "My country, 'tis of thee.")

THE PRESIDENT (in introducing the first speaker) called attention to the feast of reason which was outlined on the programme. He suggested that if those of the company who resided in the suburbs would imagine for the time being that they were back in the old Pilgrim days, they might not be tempted to deny themselves the pleasure of the oratorical entertainment in order to catch a train. He continued:

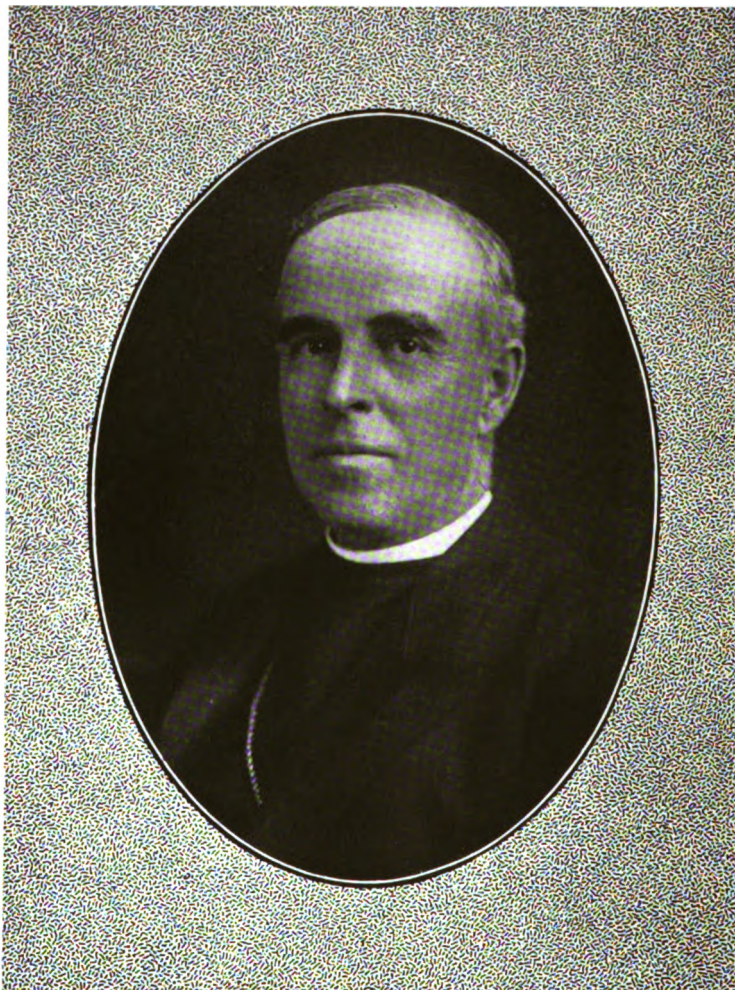
We have with us to-night a representative of the Episco-

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pal church, who formerly resided in Connecticut and now hails from Kentucky. Up in Connecticut, it is said, they make wooden nutmegs. I do not see why they should not. A wooden nutmeg is about as good as any other kind of a nutmeg. I claim to have some Connecticut blood in me, one way or another. I have always been "a square wooden man in a round wooden hole." And although I may not fit very well, it is something to know that you have the good old root of the thing in you. This gentleman left Connecticut and went down to Kentucky. That sounds almost like a Biblical reference to the man who went down to Jericho. He associates Connecticut with its wooden nutmegs and Kentucky with its whiskey; but I will tell you it is a fine thing when a man has neither the barrenness of the one nor the exhilaration of the other, but is simply honest and straight. You have doubtless heard of the experience of Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, a Philadelphia man, now deceased. When journeying through his diocese, having reached a lonely spot, he was stopped by a highwayman, who demanded his money and his watch. Remonstrances were of no avail, and the fellow repeated his demand with a threat to shoot and some words which I will not quote. The bishop, a mild and gentle man, finally made this appeal, "You would not shoot me, my friends!—I am a Bishop of the Episcopal church." Thereupon the man dropped his hands, and, with a look of amazement, exclaimed, "Why, that's my church." Now, it must be a pretty good church when the very name of it can protect a bishop under such circumstances. Someone has said that the only trouble with the Episcopal church is that it takes the ministers so long to read the minutes of a preceding meeting.

The gentleman whom I now present is one who wears his hard-earned laurels well—my own dear friend and one whom many of you know personally—the Rt. Rev., the Bishop of Kentucky, Charles Edward Woodcock.

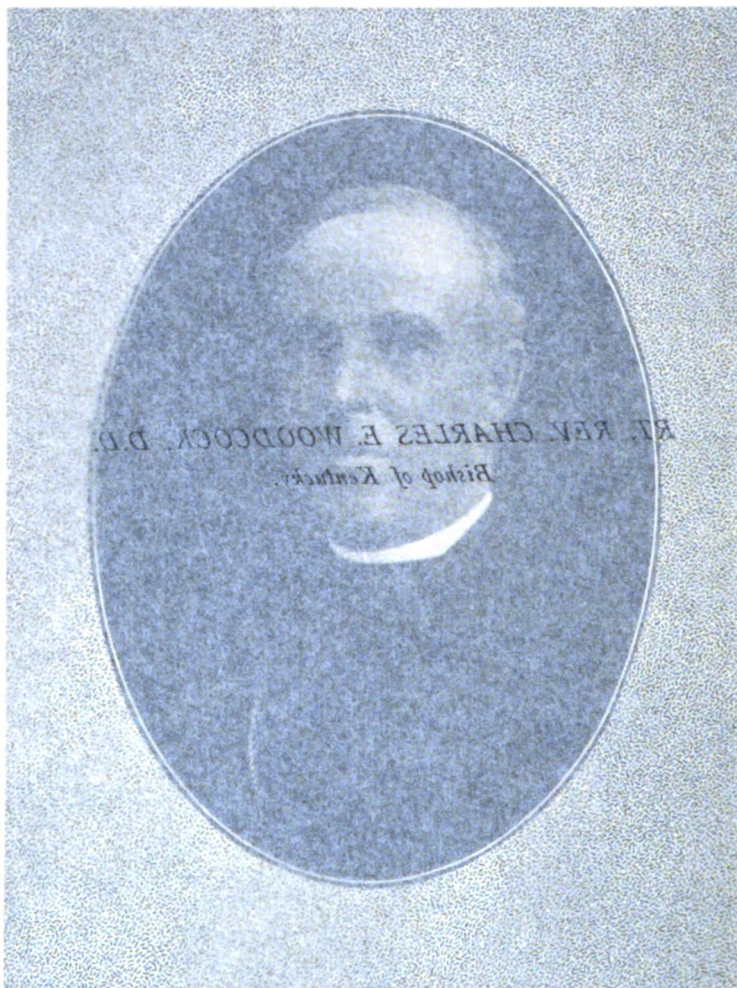
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RT. REV. CHARLES E. WOODCOCK, D.D.
Bishop of Kentucky.

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Address of Rt. Rev. C. C. Woodcock, D.D.

"The Loyalty of the New Englanders"

Response by Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D.D., Bishop of Kentucky

Bishop Woodcock's humor kept the tables in a roar, and his more serious treatment of the toast was much applauded. He said:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I did go to Kentucky—"down to Jericho"—but I didn't fall "among thieves"; and it is true we make whiskey in Kentucky, as you make underwear in Philadelphia, (it is said that it is good), but there is so much of it drank north of the Ohio and east of the Monongahela that we seldom get a chance to sample it in Kentucky. If I were a layman my mouth would water in vain, living in Kentucky; but when abstemiousness or prohibition becomes a virtue and a fact north of the Ohio, we can have our private exhilaration in Kentucky and not be beholden to our neighbors.

Your Toastmaster has said that you have not fallen asleep on this occasion. Gentlemen, you have not heard me! In my foolishness, in an aberration of mind, I accepted an invitation to speak here. I am like the man who married a widow in order to share her grief, and somebody asked him, about a year afterwards, "How are you getting on?" "Oh," he said, "I am more sorry that her husband died than she is." One thing we are reminded of by Philadelphia is its brotherly love; and I am going to trade on your compassion, for, though I have been foolish enough to come here, you are not more eager to go home than I am. I sympathize with the Irishman who was brought into court on a charge of stealing ten dollars. The Judge said to him, "Well, sir, what shall I give you." "Your Honor," said the prisoner, "seeing that you fined a man three years for stealing a hundred dollars, I think you ought to give me about thirty seconds to get out of

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this court house." Now, if I can trespass on your generosity this is the last you will hear from me for all time. But, having accepted your invitation, and as I must discharge the duties of a guest, I suppose I must speak, though even you cannot deny me the compassion I feel for myself. I cannot get away from the situation, and therefore I sympathize with the man down in our country who was sitting on a rail fence and crying. A drummer who was passing asked a farmer, "What is the man on that fence crying about." Then this colloquy followed, "Oh, he's got the hook-worm." "Why, I didn't know that that was painful." "Well, it isn't." "Then what is he crying for." "He is sitting on a splinter and is too blamed lazy to move."

Gentlemen, I know perfectly well that, in these after-dinner speeches the man who doesn't make good—well, better were it for him that he had never come. I shall attempt the task, though I fail and though I make no better showing than did the devout old Methodist who wore out one pair of trousers a year—at the knees the first nine months, in praying, and elsewhere the last three months in backsliding.

I beg of you not to go to sleep under this speech. I know what is coming to me; but, being a New Englander, I possess the spirit of a martyr. I am going to make my own plea, as the Irishman did, in court, who was arrested for fighting in a cemetery. When the Judge heard the evidence he said to the man, "First, I will fine you for disorderly conduct; secondly, as you fought in a cemetery, swore and trampled on the graves, I will give you an additional sentence for sacrilege; you will get all that's coming to you." "But, your Honor," said the man, "before I get what's coming to me, just hear what did come to me. Begorra, the fellow I was fighting with was bigger than me. He picked me up, threw me against a headstone and knocked it down, then pasted me against a monument and

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toppled that over, so that I had on my back 'Sacred to the memory of' and across my stomach 'Rest in peace.'"

Gentlemen, as I proceed to the toast, I want first to say that I am a New Englander, too young to give you advice, and too old to attempt it. What is good advice? It is that which old men give young men when they can no longer set them a bad example. I come now to the toast, if you will let me; and I hope, in speaking upon it, not to be guilty of what an old professor warned against. He said, "When you preach a sermon, never let it be said that if the text had the small pox the sermon wouldn't catch it." "*The Loyalty of the New Englanders.*" What is loyalty? It is something greater than patriotism. Too many Americans have patriotism simply as a sentiment—a lofty sentiment, I grant, frequently a deep emotion—but at intervals, for emergencies. Loyalty is something next to Heaven,—everlasting. Loyalty is something strengthened and beautified by love. Where did we get that loyalty? It was nourished in a New Englander; it was planted as an ideal; it was developed as a character. No man has a right to call himself a New Englander who is disloyal to any great, potent factor of the United States.

Now, loyalty looks two ways. It looks back to our forefathers and our foremothers—God bless them—don't forget the mothers of New England. It looks back, it remembers, it translates the tradition of the fathers into the present-day thought. There is no such thing as loyalty where the sacrifices and the achievements of our forefathers have no effect upon the civil service and the moral character of the sons of New England. Now, it is not so important how many ancestors we have. I find a lot of people who have so many ancestors that, in looking them up, they quit work. Ancestors are no honor minus manhood. Ancestors are an honor only when we are an honor to our ancestors. And so we look back to dear old New England to draw our inspiration. We may go to differ-

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ent parts of our country and there erect our roof tree; we may share the fortunes and the misfortunes of other people; they may come to us in their appreciation and may freely give us honors that our modesty may refuse; but neither clime nor people nor associations can win our hearts from the dear old hearthstones of old New England.

Now, then, loyalty looks back and it looks into the present time, and it calls a man to account; and that splendid old New England conscience that has been uncomfortable only to the man who has done wrong—that splendid old New England conscience, when we are wrong, calls us face to face and says, "Thou art the man." It keeps us straight. We, New Englanders, have no regrets for anything that is right; and if we be New Englanders, we know, through the New England conscience, that no wrong can ever satisfy a man. We look back and we draw our inspiration from those fathers of ours who came here seeking religious and civil liberty. Ultimately they found it, for they owned to no sovereign but God Almighty, and no king but the man's conscience. Those were our forefathers; and I think sometimes it would amuse, if it did not startle them, to know they had descendants who found that their forefathers did so much that they reckoned it saved them the necessity of doing anything.

I ask you to think, first of all, how shall we express the loyalty of New Englanders. It is an important trust, this heritage of ours. It is ours for to-day to make it worthy of our children's keeping to-morrow. You must know that not one-fourth of the present population of New England are either New Englanders or the descendants of New Englanders. A new generation has arisen which knows not Joseph. They have no share with us in the sacred past. Now, then, if we be New Englanders it ought to cost us some thinking that we preserve the heritage of our fathers. One of the familiar traits of this day is the tendency to break away from the past, to make light

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of tradition, to question the grounds of morality and the very authority of law and of government. That is the spirit abroad in the land, but it does not come from the heart of a New Englander. He has been taught differently. We ought to prize our heritage. I know it may be true that we have woven a little of romance into our tradition; I know we have doubly crowned some of our heroes with halos; but I want to tell you the halos fit, and we have never distorted our history and our tradition into myths. We do not base our hero worship on something so intangible as the quicksands of the imagination. For a people who have no sentiment tradition is dead. The nation which does not honor its past, which sings not the praises of its heroes, is utterly incapable of producing heroes. We honor the past, and we have cause to honor it.

The only true descendant of a New Englander is the man who is loyal to his kind. Recollection of ancestry, as we are told, is the basis of national greatness. But there is another step in the expression of our loyalty. It is the pride of citizenship. The only standard of a man's true worth in this land is his unsullied, unassailable American citizenship. That is the standard of the man here. Gentlemen, there are pessimists and muckrakers abroad in the land. Think of the accusations that to-day are hurled against American citizenship. We are told that your sons will not maintain your institutions, that your republic is but a modern experiment and cannot long withstand the corruption of your politicians. We are told that commercialism runs riot in the United States, a commercialism that denotes selfish and crafty greed, the deliberate infringement of the rights of others. We are told that in America we look upon money as king, and that the money king rules from Wall street to the White House; that money corrupts our legislatures, that it bribes our Courts, and that it casts a moral blight upon our public

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servants. Now, I am telling you what we are told; I am going to answer it in a minute. We are told that you Americans cannot be trusted, that you water your stocks, embalm your beef and adulterate your food. We are told also that we entertain a cynical contempt of our Constitution. Now, my friends, the man who denies all that is untruthful, as to some instances. Candor compels us to admit that, in some instances, these things are facts. But behind the bars of the penitentiary (where I don't pity them) are men who are suffering for watering stocks, embalming beef and adulterating food. There they belong. Let them stay there. But that charge, as a charge against all American citizens, is a downright Anglo-Saxon lie. It is not true of all Americans. Nor is it true of America alone. If there be any land on God's earth, under the sun, that is without sin, let it be the one to cast the first stone at America. I know that in some instances it is true; and if it is true of you and me, behind the bars and clothed in stripes is the desert we deserve. There ought to be no American who, by wealth or pull or power, can set himself above law. I do not believe there ever will be. There has not been, there is not now, there never will be an American who can violate law with impunity.

Now, when you come to the sweeping charge that all Americans are liars and cheats and swindlers, I would like to meet the man who dares utter it. In the first place, he is either a pessimist or he is a muckraker. If he is a pessimist, what kind of a man is he? What is a pessimist? He is the man who blows out the light to see how dark it is, the man who fattens on the beginning of possibilities only to withdraw and use up his accumulated tissue in destructive criticism. The pessimist is the man who lies, like a hedgehog, rolled up the wrong way and tormenting himself with his bristles. As to the muckraker, we would have to invent a dictionary for him. There is no term so mean, so godless and so revolting as "muckraker." He

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is the man who slanders his old mother, and makes money on the slander of her virtues. I thank God that the muck-raker is out of a job and is seeking work.

Now, I am older than some of you young New Englanders here. I have not yet reached the age when I am ready to apologize for being an American; it is three hundred years too late. I believe that America is good enough for Americans. If there is anyone here who believes differently, then the rest of us say to him, "America is too good for you, and your absence will be noted with appreciation."

"God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and will-
ing hands,
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men of honor, men who will not lie,
Men who can stand before a demagogue and
scorn his treacherous flatteries without
winking,
Tall men—sun-crowned—that live above the fog
in public duty and private thinking.
God give us men."

I close then with another expression of our loyalty, and that expression is the worth of character. What is a man worth in this land? "Oh," you say, "here's a man who is worth a million." No, he is not; he has only got it. There has been a distorted idea that a man is rich according to what he has. Now, if you are disposed to defend that thesis, I will tell you who is rich. The gambler is rich, and the miser is rich, and the ruthless, dishonest speculator is rich, and the men who have robbed the American public of two hundred millions through the mails, in the last ten years, are rich, if a man is rich according to what

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he has. There are some men in America who are richer by what they refuse to have than are other men by all they have accumulated. What is a man worth in this American land? He is worth only what he contributes to the civic, the moral and the spiritual uplift of his generation; that is all he is worth. I do not care what he is. Now, do not misunderstand me. A man has just as much right to be rich as he has to live—don't forget that—but he has no right to be rich under conditions and circumstances which are dishonest to his fellow-man, disloyal to himself and repugnant to morality. What is a man worth? He is worth what his character is in the dark; he is worth what he is when no man is watching. And that worth of character is one of the highest contributions that he can make to his race. Every nation, like an individual, has a character. What is its character? It is the combined, composite character of all its people; not so strong as the strongest, and—thank God—not so weak as the weakest. It is only so strong as the average, just so strong as you and I contribute to that strength.

Now, then, if we are to honor our forefathers we are to honor them in maintaining all for which they suffered, sacrificed and died. And that worth of character is so important that it determines the civilization of the United States. What is the test of civilization? As Emerson says, it is not the size of the census nor the size of the cities nor the size of crops. No, it is the kind of men that the country turns out. So that when you contribute your worth of character, you are answering the great problem of these present days. What is the problem of to-day? It is not capital and labor. That is a symptom; it may be a problem, but it is not *the* problem. It is not the amassing of great fortunes in the hands of a few, as against the distressing poverty on the part of the many. That is a problem; it is not the problem of the millions that come to these shores to be put into the great American crucible and

Address of Rt. Rev. C. C. Woodcock, D.D.

amalgamated from the rest that we may see whether we can make them Americans. It is not the problem that the scholar tells us about, the reconciliation of science and religion. There is no conflict between science and religion, except in the mind of the man who knows nothing of science and has never lived up to any religion. This is the problem: how to translate into moral character personal practice, social service, the truth and the religion that we know. That is the problem, and that will dispense with all the symptoms. If you would endow this land to-night with gold; if you would make it strong, not by army and navy alone; if you would give it honor in the eyes of all the nations, and not because of its resources or material progress, let it be by an American who by his life teaches and illustrates obedience to and respect for law. Let this be a land where, in business, it shall be a shame for a man to be selfish, unscrupulous and untrustworthy; where, in politics, it shall be a dishonor to be tricky, venal and corrupt; and where, in religion, it shall be a disgrace for a man to be lukewarm, indeterminate and good for nothing. Let this be the land where the poor man may have all his rights without limitation, and where the rich man shall have no undue advantages because of his riches; a land where the life of man is safe, the honor of woman revered and the name of God worshipped. And that is our land—God bless her—it is America.

“ Give us men!
Strong and stalwart ones;
Men whom highest hope inspires,
Men whom purest honor fires,
Men who trample self beneath them,
Men who make their country wreath them
As her noble sons,
Worthy of their sires;
Men who never shame their mothers,

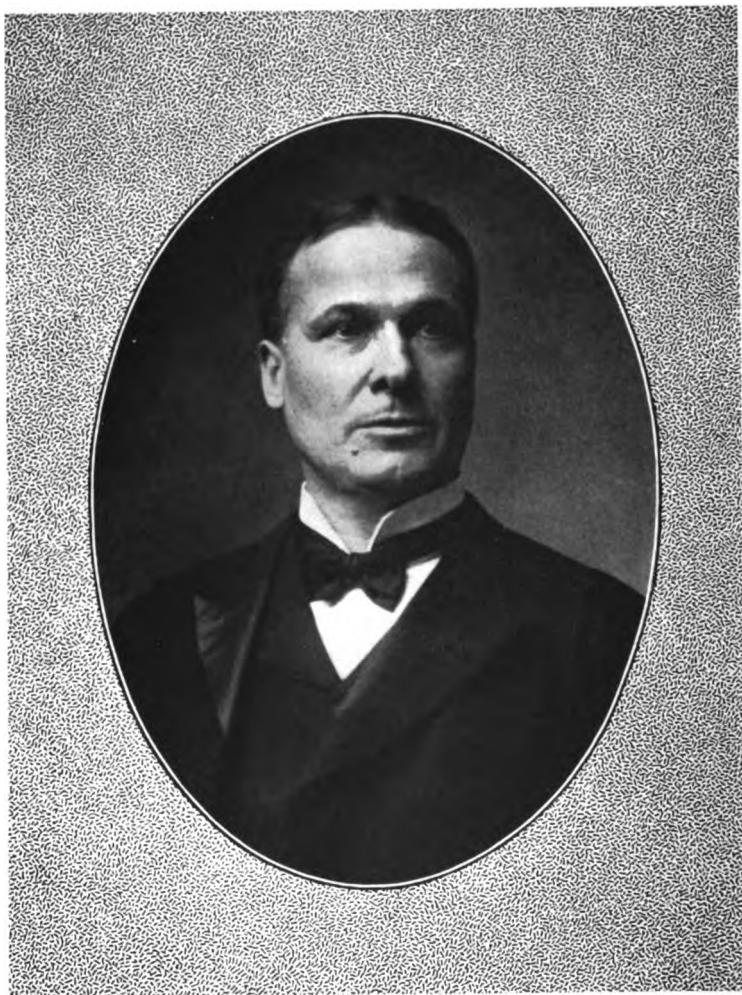
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Men who never fail their brothers,
True, however false are others.
Give us men. I say again—again—
Give us men!

“Give us men!
Men who, when the tempest gathers,
Grasp the standard of their fathers
In the thickest fight;
Men who strike for home and altar,
(Let the crowd scringe and falter),
God defend the right!
True as truth, though lorn and lonely,
Tender, as the brave are only;
Men who tread where saints have trod,
Men for country, home and God.
Give us men! I say again—again—
Give us such men!” (Applause.)

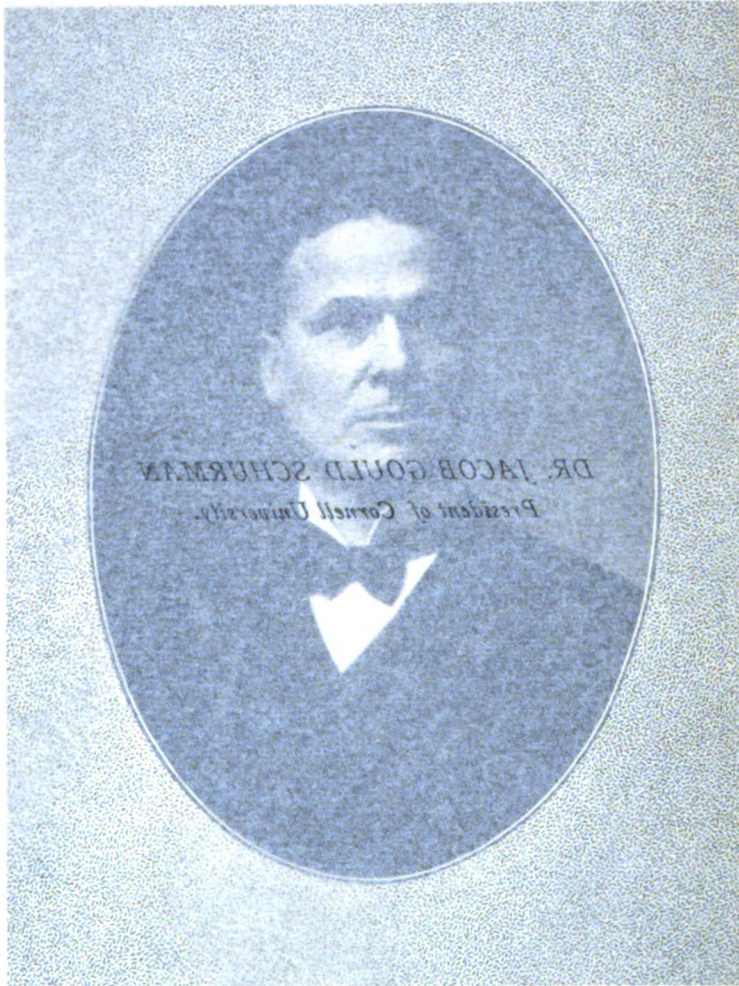
THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I wonder if we fully recognize in America, this land of colleges, how much we owe to our college presidents; those men who have stood at the front in advancing the cause of education and inducing the public to appreciate its importance; those men who have worked themselves almost to death, not only in inspiring our youth with enthusiasm for study, but in holding up those high ideals which are the very foundation of our national life; those men who have inspired the teacher in the public school; those men who have made education, through our whole public school system, such a power, in spite of a vast immigration, that as the immigrants come in they are poured into the educational hopper and come out, at the other end, American citizens.

Here, in the city of Philadelphia, we have learned the value of an efficient head of a great educational institution in the person of the retiring Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.



DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN
President of Cornell University.

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...of the Putnam Sp...
...1911



Address of Jacob Gould Schurman, LL.D.

(The entire company here rose with enthusiasm, and paid tribute to the gentleman referred to, Provost Charles C. Harrison, who was a guest at the main table. Rounds of cheers culminated in the singing of the University's anthem, "Red and Blue." Dr. Harrison indicated his appreciation of the compliment.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, gentlemen. It is a great thing when a distinguished educator is honored in his own city as Dr. Harrison deservedly is. We know what he has been to the University of Pennsylvania, our Alma Mater, my Alma Mater. We know what he has done to set the pace for every college in the State of Pennsylvania. We need to honor the able men at the head of our great educational institutions, and to recognize their personal worth as well as their public services. When the head of an educational institution stands forth, not only as a successful teacher of youth and as one advancing the cause of high education, but as one who is himself a personification of patriotism and loyalty to the country and who has inspired those under him with the loftiest sentiments, then indeed we may rightly honor him.

We will now be addressed by a University President who is well known as standing for these things as well as for the high education which our universities afford—Dr. Schurman, of Cornell University. (Applause.)

"Puritan Ideals, Progress and Reform"

**Response by Jacob Gould Schurman, LL.D., President of
Cornell University**

Dr. Schurman's interesting and instructive address was accompanied by many manifestations of appreciation by his audience. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: After listening to the speakers who have so eloquently discussed the Puritan spirit as we

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see its manifestations in our land, my mind goes back to the beginnings of Puritanism in its native land, in England. I do not know that we can understand it better than by following its course. Puritanism had a very instructive history. I do not know how to define Puritanism, and the gentlemen who preceded me did not attempt it. I can follow their example. They described it by what it could do; and that is the happiest definition that can be given to any principle whatever.

Well, Puritanism is one of those indefinable yearnings and aspirations of the human spirit, the spirit that sees visions and dreams dreams. It recognizes only elemental principles. It takes its stand on everlasting truth. It will have nothing to do with traditions or conventions or organizations. The human soul and its creator are pretty nearly everything it recognizes. And men going out with such a vision and such a faith work miracles in the world. They work them in Church and State alike.

English Puritanism was fortunate in having for its leaders two of the greatest men who ever trod upon our planet—one almost the greatest of English poets, John Milton; the other, Oliver Cromwell, a military genius, who ranked with Napoleon, with Julius Cæsar, with George Washington. We have from these men their conception of the spirit that was in them, and the goal toward which they moved. Puritanism, says Cromwell, has two great concerns in this world: the one is Religion, the other is Civil Liberty. Religion is indeed the superior, but Civil Liberty comes very close to it, he says. And, as though not finally satisfied with that definition, he declared that a religious man will see to it that the State is well governed—blending the two things inseparably. And Milton declared the same faith. One of his best biographies is Mark Pattison, and that devoted Oxford scholar bemoaned Milton's diversion from poetry and his incursion into the field of politics for so large a portion of his life. But how

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could Milton do otherwise, living at the time of the licentious and tyrannical Stuarts, than contend that Puritanism required that the religious man should see that the State was well governed?

But, Mr. President, there is another side to the native history of Puritanism on English soil, which is melancholy in the extreme. Puritanism lived a short, brilliant and powerful life; and when Cromwell died Charles II came back to the throne; and the State church, which Puritanism had uprooted, once more began to practice oppression and injustice on the dissenters. Puritanism exerted scarcely any permanent influence on the Parliament of England or on the Church of England. It was not until later years and under entirely different influences that permanent reforms were effected in both those great fields, which, nevertheless, Puritanism made its specialties.

There was one man living in that age of Puritanism who, I think, could have explained this failure. The great statesman of that epoch was Pym. Cromwell inspired no act of civil or religious polity which will perpetuate his name. His memorials were written in battle fields, in Worcester, in Leicester and Dunbar. But Pym saw what was hidden to the older reformers of his day, that that State was best governed that actuates and disposes of its members toward the common good. His aim was moderate in comparison with the sweeping policies of his Puritan contemporaries. He recognized indeed the need of reform, but he says those States are most durable where reforms take place in accordance with the original institution and ordinance of the State. And so, Mr. President, on this occasion, when I know we have been and shall be engaged in rendering jubilations to Puritanism, I have asked myself the question, Why is it that it produces so little of permanent and continuous results in the political or ecclesiastical history of England. I think the lesson for us is simply this, (and that, after all, is what

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I am after), that all reforms which are to be permanent must be gradual and evolutionary reforms, not cataclysmal or revolutionary reforms. Cromwell himself had an inkling of that. Cromwell said: "That which you get freely is worth twice as much as that which is forced, and will be more truly advantageous to posterity." Cromwell recognized that what you get by force and revolution, force and revolution might again carry away; and the history of Puritanism seems to me a most striking and instructive comment on that text. Pym's position seems to me to be confirmed by our modern scientific discoveries.

I spoke of evolutionary reforms. I could not use such a phrase without suggesting the name of Darwin. It is perfectly marvelous into how many fields, and different fields, of inquiry Darwin's conception of life has gone—his conception of life as an organism adjusting itself to its environment. That conception has revolutionized biology. It has revolutionized history and, to some extent, philosophy. States are organisms, political institutions are organisms. The true life of the State, the growing, progressive life of the State, is found in the gradual adaptation of that State to its environment. On the one hand there is the organism which we call the State. And the organism of the Republic of the United States of America stands, as the preamble to the Constitution declares, for Order, Justice, Liberty, Union. That is the organism. On the other hand, there is the environment, the physical, social, economic environment, in which that organism is developing. My idea is that if our politicians were as well instructed in the laws of evolution as our scientists are, we should hear no more of cataclysmic reformation in politics than we hear of cataclysms in geology. All organic beings, all life has come to be what it is as the result of slow, gradual, constantly accumulating changes. And, gentlemen, only those changes in history which are of that

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character have life, character and solidity to perpetuate themselves. The rest are lost on the stream of time.

Let me illustrate these somewhat general observations by their application to a field in which the business men (I see some of my friends here who are business men) and professional men are especially concerned. I say that when this republic was founded as the embodiment of the principles of order and union and justice, business was in process of formation. Business was then a local affair, business consisted in supplying a few hundred or a few thousand neighboring people with some commodity; that was all. And, consequently, the Constitution provided that business should fall under the jurisdiction of the State. The inter-state commerce clause of the Constitution puts inter-state and international business into the hands of the Federal Government. But the bulk of the business was local, and business and State were perfectly adjusted to one another. One hundred and twenty years have passed and a colossal misadjustment has arisen. It has arisen because the environment has changed. Mr. President, there have been more changes in modes and instrumentalities of production and transportation since the American Republic was founded than in all the previous history of mankind, although that history may extend not merely over thousands of years, but hundreds of thousands of years.

Why is this? The answer in a word is Science. Science has made us acquainted with the laws and powers of the material universe. We have been able to use those powers for human convenience and the attainment of human ends. Upon our knowledge of those laws inventions have been based. Science, invention, organization—these are the things that have made the big business of the modern world. It is not that the business men engaged in large business are wicked men above all others, but, whether they would or not, scientific knowledge and invention,

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steam, electricity, the telegraph, the telephone, the railroad—all these have made the new environment of to-day, which is absolutely different from the environment of one hundred and twenty years ago. The problem of all reform to-day is to adjust the organism which we call "the republic," standing for the old principles of order and union and justice and liberty, to this new business environment which has grown up around it. Some men propose to destroy the environment, to throw away all the advantages which, through the mercy of Providence, through science, invention and the organizing power of men of business, have been brought to the modern world. Nothing could be more foolish. Some proclaim that this is the best of all possible worlds, that everything is well under God's heaven, that all is well with the world. Others think there are evils here and, while they pray God to end them, they are going to help Him end them. That is good Puritan doctrine. And the way to help Him end them is to make an adjustment between these principles of justice and liberty for which the State stands and the environment in which we now find ourselves.

In a word, gentlemen, the morality of the American people has not kept pace with their economic development. They have not lost the sense of justice,—heaven forbid,—they have not lost the idea of liberty; these are as precious as ever; but these were simple ideas when applied in the communities of one hundred and twenty years ago, whereas it is a very difficult thing to-day to determine what is justice in the relation of a big corporation to a community and how far such a big corporation is robbing consumers of their liberty and practicing monopoly and oppression. These things are difficult to determine, yet if we are to effect a reform which shall be permanent this is just the sort of reform we have to effect.

I am not disposed to take such a hopeless view of the matter as some of the magazine writers to whom reference

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has been made this evening I think we are making progress. I think the American people have made up their minds, since they have understood this problem as they have come to understand it in the last decade or two, that there shall be no oppressive monopolies in this country. They have made up their minds to that. I think the men who manage business on a large scale have no desire to perpetuate oppressive monopolies. Neither party has fully realized the situation. The States have been more or less paralyzed. But the Federal Government now has asserted the right and duty to regulate not only public carriers, but inter-state business also, that is, the trusts and the corporations. In New York State we have an excellent law, I think the best product of the constructive statesmanship of Governor Hughes, dealing with the public service corporations; and Federal law, under the initiative of pushing executives such as we have had in the last eight or ten years, has pretty nearly settled the question so far as the public carriers or the railroads are concerned. The great question before us is the trust, the commercial corporation; and here is where we are in process of making an adjustment between our ideas of justice and liberty on the one hand and the legitimate demands of all business on the other. We shall all know a little better than we know to-night exactly what the problem is and where we stand when the Supreme Court hands down its decision in the great trust cases which are now pending; but, whatever the decision, two things to my mind are perfectly clear—first, the people are not going to suffer monopolistic oppression; and, secondly, they are not going to rob business of the enormous advantages which have been brought to it by science, by invention and by production and organization on a large scale. These things must continue because they are needed for the welfare and economic prosperity of the American people.

You see then, Mr. President, the point I am trying to

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make is that our political life should be one of gradual and progressive reform, that in no other way shall we achieve anything or attain any result that will be abiding. I deprecate much all the extreme talk we have heard in the last decade or two, as though the times were clearly out of joint and some great patriot were needed to save the Republic. That is not my conception either of science or of politics. I believe in gradual development by the people themselves through constituted agencies; and I think these extravagant assertions we have heard in recent years are producing one very serious effect upon the minds of our people which all good Puritans and Pilgrims deprecate. The Puritan believed with all his soul in the individual, that the man was the architect of his own fortune and his own character, and that he was responsible for the result before Almighty God. They did not know anything about environment—the world at least—and, though they knew about circumstances, they still felt that the individual man was in some way and to a certain extent supreme over circumstances. We are flooding the country with talk about environment, circumstances, hereditary character and the like; and the public is coming rather to pity than to censure, rather to show sympathy than to condemn the criminal. Manhood is not built up in that way; Puritan manhood will not be continuous along those lines. You talk of equality. Yes, but you cannot equalize brains or domestic felicity. Scarcely any of the good things in life can be equalized by any conceivable method. If you equalize fortunes by a general division to-day, to-morrow inequality will have arisen. We have to recognize that justice implies, in this world of ours, at this day, inequality as well as equality. That is Herbert Spencer's definition of it, and it is a definition at any rate founded on fact. You cannot get away from it. Equality? Yes, but equality with the personalities behind it between whom equality exists; and those personalities are in most

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respects unequal to one another. There is no getting away from it.

The point I want to make finally is this, that we need to reiterate the good old Puritan doctrine that the individual man is the maker of his own character and his own fortune, and that, in the main, neither society nor the State can do anything for men except to protect them against the aggressions of others. We are coming to set up this abstraction of the State as though it were going to lift us up by our boot-straps. And what is it? To all intents and purposes the State consists of the gentlemen whom we elect to represent us in legislatures or in executive positions or in the courts of the land; some of them, we hope and believe, superior to ourselves; some of them inferior; in the main about average people like ourselves. When therefore you talk of the State lifting up individuals you deify a mere abstraction. I like the good old Puritan doctrine that the individual man is to make himself and is to be responsible for the result, whatever that result may be. That, Mr. President, is the doctrine which has built up this Republic; that is the doctrine which has made this Republic great; and that and that alone is the doctrine under which this Republic can be perpetuated. (Long continued applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I think you will recognize that the education of your sons is safe under such men as Dr. Harrison and Dr. Schurman.

They are having a great time over in England. They do not know what to do with the House of Lords, and the House of Lords does not know what to do with itself. Here in America we are happily free from the controversy and can look on quietly while our Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress, enact our laws and provide for our welfare without jealousy. I do not know whether Dr. Schurman would call the change in the House of Lords a

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"cataclysm" or an "evolution." Certainly something is happening!

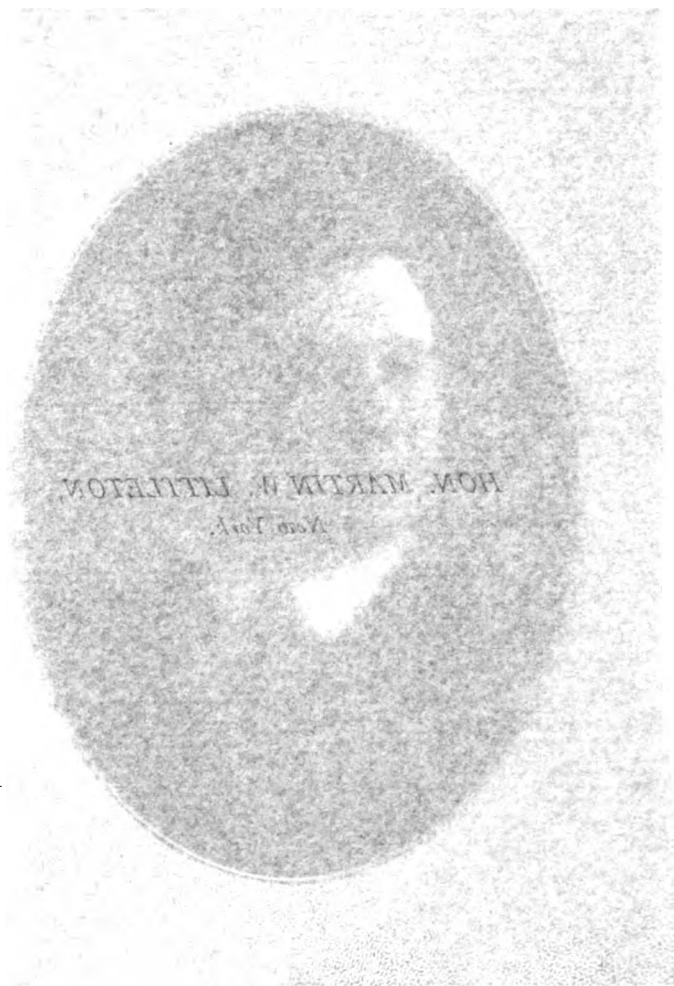
Among other things which have happened recently, and for which we rejoice, is the election of a New York lawyer to Congress (for there are "New York lawyers" as well as "Philadelphia lawyers,") who goes there with the hopes and anticipations, and of course the criticisms, of the people of a great district. We hope to surround him to-night with such Puritan influences and such magnificent New England good cheer that he may be helped to conquer, at Washington, not only in his individual capacity, but by illustrating, in his public services, those good influences which accentuate Puritan teaching and make the old New England feeling the inspiration of the present. I have the pleasure of introducing Hon. Martin W. Littleton.

"The Martial Spirit of Our Fathers"

Response by the Hon. Martin W. Littleton

Mr. Littleton was cordially greeted, and his humor and sentiment were much applauded: He said:

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been observing with no little concern how closely the speakers who preceded me followed their toasts, and have been interested and instructed by them, though their eloquent and telling addresses marked the widest departure from what I supposed they were going to talk about. Being a young man, I naturally supposed that I would be bound, at least somewhere in the course of my remarks, to touch upon the subject which had been assigned me; and therefore I applied myself to it with that exuberance and idealism which is characteristic of the buoyant period of human existence. I confess that I cannot enthuse about New England to that



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of the "Catholic Church" (Oct. 1915)

It is a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to meet with you and to see the collection of New York papers and the collection of New York papers. The collection of New York papers is a very valuable one, and it is a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to see it. The collection of New York papers is a very valuable one, and it is a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to see it. The collection of New York papers is a very valuable one, and it is a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to see it.

HON. MARTIN W. LITTLETON
New York.

Member of the U. S. House of Representatives

At the time of the festival, the collection of New York papers was a very valuable one, and it is a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to see it.

The collection of New York papers is a very valuable one, and it is a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to see it. The collection of New York papers is a very valuable one, and it is a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to see it. The collection of New York papers is a very valuable one, and it is a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to see it.



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hysterical degree which has marked the splendid oratory of the speakers this evening, because I do not come from New England. My respect and admiration for that historic section fully equal theirs, though it be less demonstrative. I was born in the land of Dixie, and any pretense on my part that I came from any of the States so beautifully signalized by the emblems behind the platform would be hypocritical. I make prompt acknowledgment of the fact that I am in the presence of a New England assemblage—diluted, it may be, by residence in Philadelphia and purified by a sojourn in Kentucky. That suggestion of purification reminds me that in the section from which I came there are decided evidences of a custom which has long been forbidden in New England; and even though the Bishop of Kentucky protests that he does not know of it in that State, I am quite sure that, following the doctrine of evolution which Dr. Schurman has spoken of, that gentleman will yet come in contact with it; for, like the poet, he will “soon become a part of all he has ever met.”

I remember one incident in connection with New England that may amuse you. A young lawyer who had survived upon the dismantled hills of Vermont about as long as his survival was possible, sought to change the scene of his activity. He wrote to an old Tennessee lawyer as follows: “I am a young Vermont Republican and an honest lawyer; I ask you what chance you think there would be for me in Tennessee.” The reply he received was: “As an honest lawyer you would have no competition in Tennessee, and as a Republican you would be protected by the game laws.”

In my search for information pertaining to the toast assigned me, I have referred to books for evidences of the martial spirit of our fathers, but have been unsuccessful. I was surprised, however, to find so many things that indicated an un-martial spirit on the part of our fathers; and I would be better prepared to respond to that phase of the

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subject had the President of the Society seen fit to assign it to me. I do not regard the drawing of the sword or the fighting on the battle field as an indication of the martial spirit of our country either in the days of our fathers or in our own day, for instances of that kind are exceptional. I must dispute with the text at the outset. I have found little or no evidence that our nation is possessed of a distinctive martial spirit. The characteristics of our people, whether Cavaliers or Puritans, furnish no such evidence. Our national history is not a chronicle of war and devastation, but of construction and peace, prompted by a love of liberty, the best interests of humanity, and in accordance with the peace-loving instincts of the world. In my hasty review of our history I reached the conclusion that, particularly as to the section from which I come, the martial spirit is more distinctly evidenced in the exploits of the pioneers of civilization than in the achievements of military heroes. That spirit finds most forcible expression in what was accomplished by Daniel Boone with his picket line on the outpost of the Kentucky frontier; and the results are more glorious than those of any war in which Kentucky has taken part, however renowned may have been its deeds of valor. To my mind the man who was the first to recognize the magnificent prospect of that splendid country, in the early days; the man who crossed the Alleghenies, in the vanguard of progress, to build a home on the frontier; the man who turned the first sod in the tilling of the soil, was a better representative of the period in which he lived than the man with epaulettes and sword who contributed nothing to the glory of his country or the welfare of mankind.

Daniel Boone was born in your own State of Pennsylvania. Neither a philanthropist, a philosopher, nor yet a soldier, (though he may be called a soldier of fortune), he was a lover of the chase and the hunt; passing his days where the deer roamed, in the depths of solitude and the

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sylvan splendor of the forest. It was to him and those like him that the great Southwest owed so much of glory, of conquest and of advancement.

Here let me mention another great Pennsylvanian—a Philadelphian indeed—in whose nature there was more of martial spirit than in that of many a man who blustered with a sword or strutted with a bayonet. I refer to the Rev. Samuel Doak. Scholar and philanthropist as he was, he carried the flag of civilization and planted it in the wilderness of East Tennessee. He founded the first college ever built in this country, bearing the name of the Father of our country; and he founded it at a point about eight miles from the town of Jonesborough, Tennessee.

Gentlemen of Philadelphia, your State and my State have done scant justice to the memory of that sainted old man who was the first to carry the light of learning into that benighted region. His tomb at Greenville, Tennessee, as I saw it not a year ago, is in a lonely, deserted place, crumbling with the march of years and with nothing to signalize the genius of that daring pioneer who set a light upon a hill as a light for all future generations.

Daniel Boone and Samuel Doak represented the true martial spirit in the development of the Southwest; one with a musket on his shoulder and intent upon the pursuit of game, but really carrying with him the characteristics of conquest; the other, with a mind stored with all the learning he could acquire in the civilization of his day, burying himself in spirit as well as in body at the foot of those beautiful hills in order that his life might testify to his love of learning.

Two other pioneers of civilization who are worthy of honorable mention, but whose records have been lost to the generation of to-day are John Sevier and James Robertson. They crossed over from North Carolina into Tennessee and, after the Battle of Alamance, which was really the first battle of the Revolution, they founded a State,—

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one which seems to have had a chimerical existence, but which was for a time a really representative organization,—the ancient State of Franklin; not “Frankland,” as some historians have called it. They named it in honor of that great man who did so much for civilization, and upon whose record they patterned their own, Benjamin Franklin. That State of Franklin covered the territorial area now occupied by Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and part of North Carolina. There, upon the outposts of civilization, these men built a State House and wrote a State constitution, which was the first document of the kind to be written on the soil of this country unless that of Connecticut is entitled to precedence, for there is a rivalry between the two for this distinction. There they drafted the fundamental law for the government of the commissioners who were appointed for the State.

These historic facts have been practically lost to us in our day. I do not speak of them as indicative of a martial spirit, but as indicating the real, actual spirit of that early day; that spirit which conquered the wilderness, overcame all obstacles and laid the foundations of the nation of which we are all proud to be a part.

Permit me to mention one other historic fact; and I do so with reverence, but expecting to be doubted, if not disputed. Long before Garrison wrote or Phillips thundered, the first society in this country for the manumission of slaves was organized in Greenville, Tennessee, and the first paper published in advocacy of the liberty of slaves in this country made its appearance in Jonesborough, Tennessee. I do not intend that you, New Englanders, shall monopolize all the glory if I can help it; and while recognizing the novelty of my position, I appreciate my advantage in the fact that I have the conclusion to-night, and that nobody will have the patience, after I have finished, to listen to any dispute upon this subject; and having been brought up for the last fifteen years in New York politics,

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I do not propose, in the language of the street, to let anything "get by me."

Something has been said to-night concerning pessimists; and I wish to say to Bishop Woodcock that we, of the South, are not pessimists any more than are you of New England. If any lesson were needed to convince you that the people south of Mason and Dixon's line are not pessimists you have only to look to that other period when the martial spirit of our fathers dominated the land. We need not speak of the Civil War as a war waged between the North and the South; we need only speak of it as a war waged in a common cause, by both sides, and with a common interest, whatever may have been the mistake. We know that behind each gleaming sword, behind each bayonet charge and back of the crash and smoke of every battle there was the everlasting spirit of devotion to and love for the country. The soldiers of New England and the North marched home from an arduous contest which was no real trial of their strength, for back of them was the great dynamic force and herculean power of a mighty nation. On the other hand the war enlisted the youth, the enthusiasm and the chivalry of the South, and at the end there was a picture of desolation. The "boys in grey" returned to find deserted homes, barren fields and wasted crops. Where the beautiful valleys of the South had glistened with fruitful harvests of her wheat that waved like golden banners in the sunlight, and where the white empires of her cotton had been brilliant in the long stretches of her moonlight nights, there was nothing left but charred remains. Despite all that, they gathered about the smouldering ruins and, in a spirit of prayer, of sacrifice and of devotion to a common country, applied themselves to the work of reconstruction; and when the next war came, which marked the third period of martial ardor in this country, they joined as one man to defend the flag of the nation.

In conclusion may I pay tribute to the two illustrious

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characters that represent the military ardor of the country in time of war? Of Washington it may be said, he lived and gave his toil to human kind in simpler times. A soldier, he drew his sword to save to all the world a virgin republic; a statesman, he lifted up his voice to measure the meaning of a people bound to be free; a rich man, he used his wealth to preserve the country from which it came. His triumphs on the field of battle do not rest upon the ruin of unworthy foes. They are built upon the prostrate prowess of England's unquestioned valor. The armies under his command did not march over conquered countries as an example of force. They offered up their lives in full sight of their homes as a sacrifice to liberty. His courage did not have for stimulus the plaudits of a world committed to a policy of aggression; it rested upon a conscience entrusted with the destiny of a country intent upon liberty and peace. The story of his heroism did not speed with the swiftness of lightning around the world and dwell upon the lips of men. It was never fully told until commerce carried it away under its whitening sails, until railroads thundered it out across the plains, until factories shouted it from New England's hills, until harvests whispered it into the beautiful valleys of the South. The final victories of his faithful armies did not raise him up as the embodiment of undisputed force, but reared instead the fabric of a free government into whose every branch he infused the spirit of peace and liberty.

The nations of the earth may make the seas to frown with formidable navies; they may make the earth to tremble with the endless procession of their armies; the pageantry of modern warfare may dazzle mankind with increasing splendor; but we of America should never forget that the most powerful fleet that rides upon the sea, and the most invincible army that marches over the land is but drift and numbers compared with the unyielding spirit of a people who love their country.

Address of Hon. Martin W. Littleton

In civil life he moved with measured strength toward the sanest end; he worked with poise and balance for the surest point; he wrought with finest faith in enduring things. He did not wither up in the company of the conservative; he did not run away in harness with the radical; he did not disturb the public mind by teaching it to want; he did not disappoint the world with promises of things it should not have; he was honest without being excited about it; he was industrious without having the strokes recorded; he was patriotic without over-talking; he had the power of a rusted ruler, and he used it as the humblest citizen.

There was the other great representative of the martial ardor of the nation, the leader in a more recent epoch, who in my opinion was unlike all the soldiers of the world and of whom we speak as embodying the glory and the good of that period. His name was Lincoln. Of him it has been said that the single light that led his feet along the hard highway of life was justice, the single thought that throbbed his brain to sleep at night was justice, the single prayer that put in whispered words the might and meaning of his soul was justice, the single impulse that lingered in a heart already wrung by a nation's grief was justice, and in every word that fell from him in touching speech there was the sad and sober spirit of justice. In every line of chastest literature that spelled his spirit out in words there was the quiet, solemn plea for justice. The time in which he lived was made the test of the nation's life. Coming with a cloud not larger than a man's hand, the storm had grown until the country groped in settled night. The only light that reached to the far South and the distant North, that penetrated the remote West, that struck into the East, was that pillar of patriotic fire transfiguring the raw and rugged frame of Lincoln. He sat upon the storm when the nation shook with passion. He calmly looked into the dark when the continent trembled with rage and resentment. He

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turned to New England for help and had his gentle spirit stung to silence by the honest zeal and unjust reproach of Phillips. He turned to New York and the North for help, and the appeal was lost in the neglect and noise of the market place. He turned to the West for help and found the struggling soldiery ready to do indifferent service. He turned toward the South to behold the combined strength of brain and blood marching to the music of disunion. The press, at the outset, had thrown its accustomed "fit" and then filled up with doubt. The pulpit, free from practical restraints, went to the very edge of madness and railed because Lincoln would not follow. Politicians ran away in humiliating haste and took their stand just out of reach of either side and close enough to claim identity with either. Treason, wrong, injustice, crime, graft, a thousand wrongs in system and in single added to the burden of this melancholy spirit. Silently, as the soul of the just makes war on sin; silently, as the spirit of the mighty withstands the spite of wrong; silently, as the heart of the truly brave resists the assault of the coward, this prince of patience and of peace endured the calumny of the country he died to save. In all the ruin that fell about our country's path, in all the wrong that sought to wreck our country's growth, in all the curses that fell upon his humble spirit from unworthy lips, in all the intrigues of erstwhile friends, in all the darkness of despair and in all the noise of catastrophe, there was not enough to force upon his gentle lips a word of accusation or of blame. Search the lucid literature of his pen, and not one word meant for the ruin of his fellow man. Recall the homely wisdom of his spoken words, and not one thought designed to break the character or wound the spirit of his brother creature. He rose from the raw earth to the clear sky, but nowhere on that awful journey did he put his foot upon a human being. He moved as a silent, solemn force from the shadow of the woods until his form was imaged in the soul of civilization; but nowhere on the way is there a scar upon his fellow man. He

Address of Hon. Martin W. Littleton

came as a prophet out of the unreadable obscurity of the forest, but as we listen down the years that tell the story of his coming, we cannot hear a single voice crying out from pain which he inflicted.

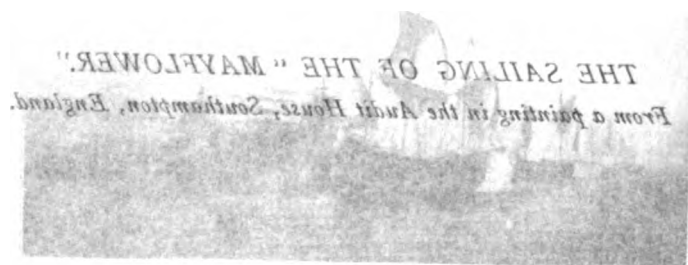
Gentlemen, we inherit two great epochs, the one exemplified by Washington, and the other embodied in Lincoln. We represent the great spirit of democracy in this country, the spirit of the rule of the common people of the land. Ours is the duty to discipline and direct this magnificent force until all its energy shall gather as a final momentum underneath the civilization of our country until at last, when the answer comes, we shall all find ourselves profoundly happy to be of the twentieth century—that resplendent reach of time, in which liberty and peace went up and down the nations of the earth, building their kingdom in the souls of men and gathering the harvest of genius and toil; in which reason struck from the hand of force the sword of hate and plucked from the heart of war the germ of greed; in which conscience smote the thoughts of wrong and filled the mind with mercies of sweet restraint; in which power grew in the human brain and refused the shelter of a glittering crown; in which the people of all lands and nations, awakened by the inspiration of our example, followed with the march of years the luminous pathway leading to a destiny beyond the reach of vision, but within the providence of God.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I am doubtless only giving utterance to that which is in all of your minds when I thank the speakers who have entertained us to-night with their burning words of eloquence and of inspiration. We also want to thank the committee who have provided so bountifully for our entertainment. Let us go to our homes with new enthusiasm and new love for New England, new hope for the future and new visions of perpetual brotherhood. Let us grasp hands and go to our rest with a consciousness that it is good to help each other. Good night.

(The festivities here ended and the company dispersed.)



THE SAILING OF THE "MAYFLOWER."
From a painting in the Audit House, Southampton, England.



Constitution and By-Laws

Constitution and By-Laws

We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(a.) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(b.) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(c.) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

(d.) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or, if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society, shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day

New England Society of Pennsylvania

following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be

"Veritas et Libertas."

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

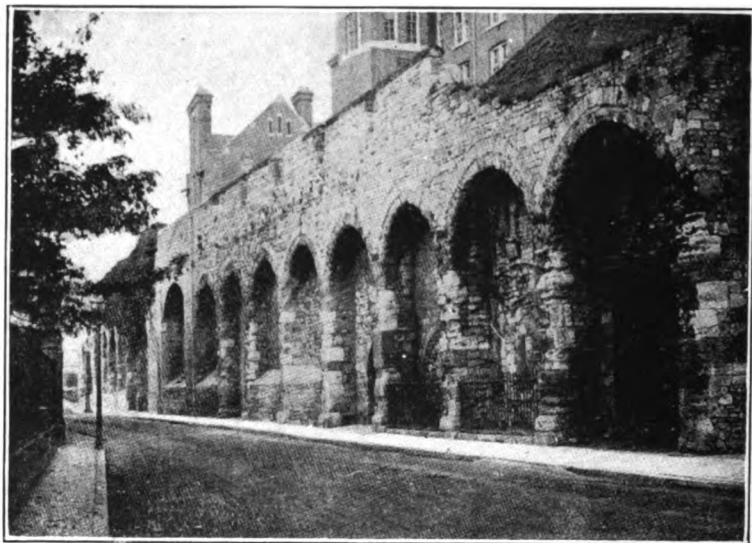
XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

Members



THE ARCADED WALL NEAR THE WEST GATE
in view of vessels sailing from the West Quay, Southampton, England.

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THE ARCADE WALL NEAR THE WEST GATE
View of castle looking from the West Quay, Southampton, England.

Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bond, Frank S.,	New London, Conn.	Dec., 1881.
Bradway, William,	Haverford.	Mch., 1908.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1881.
Busch, Henry P.,	1006 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1910.
Busch, Miers,	1006 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1910.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H.,	424 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	304 Lafayette Building.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	413 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	West Walnut Lane.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J.,	2030 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	1613 Spruce Street.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Alden, Ezra Hyde,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1907.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Austin, Samuel H.,	3913 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1906.
Ayer, F. W.,	308 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.

Names of Annual Members of the

Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	922 Clinton Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	Ogontz.	Nov., 1901.
Bartlett, Clarence, M.D.,	1437 Spruce Street.	Apr., 1903.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	Swarthmore.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	55 Wall Street, New York.	Nov., 1898.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Blake, Barton F.,	Merion.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Boone, John Allen,	228 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	Haverford.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4712 Springfield Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Bradway, Edward T.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Mch., 1908.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1901.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles E.,	250 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	643 Land Title Building.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	435 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, J. Tabelé,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Buckland, Edw. H., D.D.S.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1908.
Buckley, Monroe,	328 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1907.
Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phoenixville.	Dec., 1906.
Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	715 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.

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Burt, Edward W.,	Care S. L. Allen & Co., Denckla Building, 11th & Market Streets.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main St., Germantown.	Dec., 1895.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	2320 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	Haverford.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, George W.,	St. David.	Dec., 1898.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chapin, Philip E.,	Bellevue-Stratford.	Apl., 1910.
Chapman, James H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chase, Edward Berwind,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1909.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Care Clinton Paper Co., Crozer Building.	Nov., 1901.
Church, W. A.,	Penn and Knox Sts., Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Claffin, Waldo M.,	1107 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	Overbrook.	Nov., 1906.
Cleverly, Henry A.,	Wynnewood.	Feb., 1891.
Cliff, George H.,	Langhorne, Pa.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John W.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.

Names of Annual Members of the

Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	228 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	Real Estate Trust Building.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	425 Arch Street.	Dec., 1888.
Cushman, Capt. John F.,	311 South Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1908.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	P. R. R., Altoona.	Dec., 1891.
Daland, Judson, M.D.,	317 South Eighteenth Street.	Mch., 1908.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Wash. Square, North, N.Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Jenkintown.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Doane, Charles P.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1910.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Driver, William R., Jr.,	Seventeenth and Filbert Sts.	Dec., 1908.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dugan, William J., M.D.,	Flanders Building.	Dec., 1907.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dungan, George I.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1625 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	P. O. Box 2082, M. City Sec.	Dec., 1896.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Broad Street Station.	Mch., 1893.
Emery, William,	Williamsport.	Mch., 1908.
Este, Charles,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1885.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Herbert Spencer,	Glen Ridge, N. J.	Mch., 1908.
Evans, Shepley W.,	12 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Evans, Wilson Lay,	812 South Forty-ninth Street.	Mch., 1908.
Ewing, D. S.,	223 South Forty-first Street.	Jan., 1888.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faires, Theodore Wylie,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	101 W. Graver's Lane.	Dec., 1895.
Farr, Edward Lincoln,	Wenonah, N. J.	Nov., 1908.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Ferris, Rev. George H., D.D.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1910.
Fiske, Edw. R.,	234 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	1723 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Fuller, Rev. Horace Fred'k,	Cedar Grove, Olney.	Dec., 1908.
Futrell, William H.,	928 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1904.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	248 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	432 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Guild, Frank S.,	421 Arch Street.	Dec., 1908.
Hagar, Walter F.,	626 Westview Street.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M.D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Henry, Bayard,	1438 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Hopkins, Albert Cole,	Lock Haven.	Dec., 1892.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	855 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1897.

Names of Annual Members of the

Hovey, Frederick Sherman,	Queen Lane Manor.	Dec., 1908.
Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard-Smith, Spurrier,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	816 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road.	Dec., 1892.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	728 Sansom Street.	Apl., 1903.
Jackson, Lothrop,	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
James, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Jarrett, James T.,	3625 Spring Garden Street.	Oct., 1907.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,	621 Cham. of Com., Boston.	Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	Haverford.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1896.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	St. David's.	Dec., 1886.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Aldine Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	214 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1903.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden,	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., M.D.,	1500 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	910 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	305 Philadelphia Bank Bldg.	Mch., 1895.
Mackay-Smith, Alex., Rt.Rev.,	251 South Twenty-second St.	Jan., 1903.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.

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Mason, E. Porter,	1300 Betz Bldg.,	Dec., 1908.
Mears, William A.,	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec., 1899.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	1722 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	2040 North Park Avenue.	Nov., 1905.
Merrill, George Irving,	602 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1907.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Dec. 1904.
Molten, Robert P.,	6803 Emlen Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	220 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	524 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Mumford, Edward W.,	228 Buckingham Place.	Dec., 1908.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Ober, Thomas K., Jr.,	1230 Callowhill Street.	Dec., 1908.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.
Packard, Kent,	212 St. Mark's Square.	Dec., 1910.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	Villa Nova.	Jan., 1902.
Packard, George Randolph,	142 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Union League.	Oct., 1897.
Peet, Walter F.,	1229 Erie Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.
Pettingill, John D.,	127 North Thirty-third Street.	Apl., 1910.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	4034 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Plummer, William T.,	31 Simpson Road, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Poole, Charles P.,	1840 S. Camac Street.	Dec., 1910.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec., 1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.

Names of Annual Members of the

Randle, George Mather,	566 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	Girard National Bank.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Richards, Joseph T.,	3914 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1911.
Richardson, Hon. H. A.,	Dover, Del.	Mch., 1907.
Risley, Samuel Dotis, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Robinson, John Trumbull,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1907.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1894.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	132 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Sheldon, Winthrop D., LL.D.,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,		May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Slocum, Dr. Harris A.,	1900 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Smith, Leonard O.,	1027 Arch Street.	Dec. 1885.
Smith, W. I. Clarke,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec. 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Loudon,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.
Spooner, Alban,	Beverly, N. J.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stillwell, James C.,	322 South Twenty-first Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.

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Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Frederic H.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1908.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	801 Market Street.	Nov., 1896.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec. 1902.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	73 Manhattan Building.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Tatnall, Henry,	Bryn Mawr.	Apl., 1910.
Thayer, Albert R.,	Care Edw. B. Smith Co., Franklin Bank Bldg.	Oct., 1907.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	3942 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1899.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., S.T.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Tower, Hon. Charlemagne,	228 South Seventh Street.	Nov., 1909.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	718 Cherry Street.	Jan., 1890.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Van Baun, Wm. Weed, M.D.,	1404 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1907.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1895.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	1734 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Henry M.,	Devon.	Dec., 1908.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Weaver, Clement,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1900.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, S. Burns,	1415 Locust Street.	Dec., 1908.
Weaver, Joseph B.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Apl., 1910.
Whitaker, Bishop O. W.,	4027 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
White, Prof. John Stuart,	4204 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1905.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.

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Whiting, Frank R.,	2029 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1908.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Wood, Walter,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1910.
Woodman, George B.,	2126 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Wurts, John S.,	6628 Greene Street.	Oct., 1909.
Zantzinger, Clarence Clark,	S. E. Cor. 15th & Walnut Sts.	Dec., 1905.

Obituary

Obituary

George Ashley Bigelow died August 6. He was born at Hartford, Ct., on February 12, 1848, of old Colonial stock, with a military ancestry. His parents were John and Jane Ashley (Hinman) Bigelow. His maternal grandfather was Royal R. Hinman, Secretary of State of Connecticut, and a genealogist and local historian of note in that State. His four great grandfathers, Major John Bigelow, Captain James Hillyer, General Ephraim Hinman and General John Ashley, were all officers in the American Army during the Revolution. His ancestor, John Bigelow, married Mary Warner, October 30, 1642, in Watertown, Mass., this being the first marriage recorded there. His son, John, settled in Hartford, Ct., about 1666.

Mr. Bigelow began his business life in New York, moved to Philadelphia, and for forty years was engaged in the life and fire insurance business here, earning an enviable reputation for probity, fair dealing and promptitude among all his business associates and clients, and was withal a general favorite. His religious activities were almost as great as his business ones. He was an Elder in, a charter member of, and largely the founder of the Bethel Presbyterian Church in this city, and a member of the Archæological Society. He was a charter member of the New England Society.

Theodore Bliss died March 23. He was born in 1822, at Northampton, Mass. His ancestors had come from England in 1637, and were among the founders of Springfield and Northampton in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. His grandfather served in the levies of troops from

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western New England that took part in the campaign against Burgoyne. Mr. Bliss was educated in the public school of Northampton, and in a private school at New Haven, Conn. He entered the publishing house of J. H. Butler, in Northampton, the most important firm, in this business, in western New England, but in 1844, left Northampton, to accept the position of chief clerk with the publishing house of Butler & Williams, of Philadelphia, and had resided in Philadelphia ever since. He became a partner in the firm, but soon established a business of his own, under the firm name of H. C. Peck and Theodore Bliss. This firm issued a number of important educational works.

During the Civil War, Mr. Bliss was an active member of the Union League, which was founded to support the Federal Government. He was secretary of the committee of the League whose duty it was to organize regiments of colored men, in the hope that the government would muster colored men into military service. After the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, the colored troops were accepted as recruits, and several regiments were ready for active service. Mr. Henry C. Lea and Gen. Louis Wagner were among the members of this committee. Mr. Bliss retired from active business in 1873, owing to ill health, which developed rapidly and made him a cripple for the remainder of his very long life. Although confined to a wheel chair and invalid's chamber, he never ceased to take active interest in public affairs, being a steady supporter of all reform movements against the ruling political organization of the city and State. He was interested in many charities, and contributed towards their support.

Perhaps his greatest source of personal pride was the fact that he was a New Englander from Massachusetts, and had tried to live up to the standards and traditions of his Puritan ancestry. He joined the Society in 1881 as a charter member.

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John H. Converse died May 4. He was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1840. His early training was under the eye of his father, Rev. John Kendrick Converse, and his mother, Sarah Allen Converse. The home education supplemented that of the town schools, so that he entered the University of Vermont in 1857, and was graduated in 1861.

Journalism was the first activity in which Mr. Converse earned money. He was a reporter and editorial writer on the *Burlington Daily and Weekly Times* from 1861 to 1864. He went to Chicago in that year in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, remaining there until 1866.

He then removed to Altoona, where he was a subordinate of Edward H. Williams, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It was in 1870 that Mr. Converse came to Philadelphia, being brought here by Mr. Williams, who had become one of the proprietors of Baldwin's Locomotive Works.

The work of Mr. Converse was confined to the financial management and the general business of the huge plant. He saw its output grow from less than 200 locomotives a year to more than 2,600 a year, and much of the credit for the tremendous development was due to him.

The growth of Baldwin's, marvelous though it has been, did not exhaust his time and energy. He aided by his advice, his money and his active directorship many of the biggest companies and interests in Philadelphia.

Among these institutions are the Philadelphia National Bank, the Philadelphia Trust Company, the Real Estate Trust Company, and the Philadelphia Savings Fund. Since 1899 he had been a member of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, at first serving at the head of the committee having in charge the Girard estate outside of the city; and later filling the position of chairman of the Household Committee. In addition to these positions he was a member of the Board of Education, president of the Fairmount Park

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Art Association, a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital and of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

During the war with Spain Mr. Converse served as president of the National Relief Commission, organized in Philadelphia in aid of the soldiers and sailors.

One of the principal buildings of the Presbyterian Hospital was erected entirely at his expense, and his benefactions to churches, charities and various educational and civic institutions were constant and generous, indicating large and broad sympathy with the progressive humanitarian and religious movements of his day. He was one of the most eminent philanthropists in the United States.

Mr. Converse was a charter member of the Society, engaging actively in its management for many years. He was President in 1895 and 1896.

Rev. Stephen M. Dana, D.D. died June 8. He was born in Canaan, N. Y., in 1840, his parents being Rev. John Jay and Mary A. Freeman Dana. He was graduated from Williams College, Mass., receiving his diploma in 1861. He was an instructor in Hinsdale Academy, at Hinsdale, Mass., for two years before entering Union Theological Seminary. Following his ordination in 1866 he was pastor of the church at Madison, N. Y., and later resigned to accept a call to Belvidere, N. J. From Belvidere he came to Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. He was director of Union University, a trustee of Lincoln University and chairman of the Committee on Church Extension of Philadelphia Presbytery.

Doctor Dana was in the forty-third year of his pastorate at Walnut Street Church. In addition to their pastor and his assistant, the Walnut Street Church supports four missionaries, three of whom are in the foreign field. Under Doctor Dana's ministry the communicant membership of the church increased from 226 to more than 1,200. He re-

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ceived his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Williams College in 1880.

Dr. Dana's first wife was Rebecca R. Paul, whom he wedded at Belvidere, N. J., in 1868. He married his second wife, Eleanor H. Crocker, in 1883. She and five children, William J., Eleanor E., Grace R., Paul and Henry Trumbull Dana, survive.

Dr. Dana was a charter member of the Society, a member of the Council for many years, and President from 1897 to 1900 inclusive.

Henry Throop Hall died October 10. He was born in 1880, of Massachusetts ancestry. He was engaged by the Bell Telephone Co. as traffic manager of the Harrisburg division. Mr. Hall joined the Society in 1906.

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt died November 20. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1856. He was the son of the late Gen. Henry M. Hoyt, who was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1879 to 1883. Mr. Hoyt received a literary degree from Yale University, being a classmate of President Taft, and a degree in law from the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia. After his marriage to the daughter of Hon. Morton McMichael, he engaged in the banking business and practiced law.

In 1897 Mr. Hoyt was appointed Assistant Attorney General by President McKinley. He remained in that position for six years, when President Roosevelt, in 1903, promoted him to the solicitor generalship of the Department of Justice, and afterward appointed him counsellor for the Department of State, being the strong arm of the Attorney General and Secretary of State when Mr. Knox occupied those positions.

Mr. Hoyt leaves his wife, a son, Henry M. Hoyt, Jr.; Mrs. Philip S. Hichborn, his daughter, and two younger children, Morton and Nancy Hoyt, who are under 12 years;

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a third daughter, Mme. Ferdinand von Stumm, wife of the former Second Secretary of the German Embassy, now at Stuttgart, Germany.

Mr. Hoyt joined the Society 1901.

Rev. Mayland Hoyt died September 27. He was born in Cleveland, O., in 1838. He graduated from Brown University in 1860, and in 1863 from Rochester Theological Seminary. He was ordained over the Baptist Church of Pittsfield, Mass., and after one year removed to Cincinnati to take charge of the Ninth Street Baptist Church.

Three years later he took charge of the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, where he began the development of his powers as a profound thinker, a scholarly writer and an able preacher. In the hope of establishing a great Baptist tabernacle in New York, he accepted a call from the Tabernacle Baptist Church, New York, and commenced services in Steinway Hall. It promised well in the beginning, but there were insurmountable difficulties and the enterprise was abandoned.

He then accepted a call to Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, Boston. The Strong Place Church, Brooklyn, recalled him to that important field, which he relinquished to take charge of the Memorial Baptist Church, Philadelphia, in 1895, serving for nine years.

Dr. Hoyt went abroad for a while, but retained his residence here and has always been closely allied with local religious affairs.

Dr. Hoyt was a great lecturer and a prolific writer, having produced many books and pamphlets on religious subjects and having contributed largely to newspapers and periodicals. He joined the Society in 1899.

John Marston, 6th died January 31. He was the eldest son of Rear-Admiral John Marston, 5th, U. S. N., and Anna Marston, née Randall, and was born in Philadelphia, in 1833. He was the great-grandson of John Mar-

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ston, 3rd, who was commissioned Lieutenant, Royal Army, serving at the capture of Louisburg, and in the West Indies, and who was one of the Boston "tea party," and also a member of the Sons of Liberty, and grandson of Lieutenant John Marston, 4th, (1756-1846), of the Massachusetts Artillery. His father, John Marston, 5th, was, on recommendation of former President John Adams, appointed midshipman in the United States Navy, in 1813; then became Passed Midshipman, Lieutenant, and Commander in 1841. In 1862 he was in command of the larger ships of the U. S. squadron in Hampton Roads, Va., when the Confederate iron-clad "Merrimac" destroyed the Federal sloop-of-war "Cumberland." In July, 1862, he was promoted to Captain, and Rear-Admiral, retired list, in 1881.

Mr. Marston's education was obtained chiefly in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia. In 1863 he entered the service of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and continued to represent that company until 1868, when he was appointed a general agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, continuing as such until September, 1906, when, after a connection of nearly forty years, he was retired from business. Mr. Marston was an active and zealous churchman. He was the originator of the Sunday School Lenten offering for missions, from which source during the last thirty years about \$2,000,000 was raised for that purpose. He was a vestryman of the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and also of St. John's Church, Lower Merion, Pa. He was a hereditary member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, by right of the services of his father; he was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Naval Commandery, Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Merion Cricket Club. Mr. Marston was enrolled a member of this Society in March, 1890, and is succeeded in membership by his son, John Marston,

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7th, and by his grandson, Lieutenant John Marston, 8th, U. S. M. C.

Ernest A. Thompson died April 28. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1851. He received his education at the Polytechnic Institute, in that city, and two years later he came to Philadelphia to enter the employ of a chemical and dyewood house and afterward became connected with the firm of Cummings & Patterson, leather manufacturers, and then formed a partnership with Mr. E. R. Wright under the name of Wright & Thompson, importers of goatskins and sheepskins. After a successful operation for about seven years, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Thompson became a partner in the firm of Lawrence Johnson & Co., importers and exporters. Thirteen years after, in 1907, he organized a corporation known as the Thompson-Adams Leather Co., of which he was president. He joined the Society in 1905.

Charles P. Turner, M.D. died April 12. He was born in Hartford, in 1826, and was a descendant of Elder Webster, one of the earliest settlers of New England. After his graduation from Yale University, he attended Jefferson Medical College in this city and since that time has made Philadelphia his home.

He married Miss Julia Mather, of Hartford, who is a direct descendant of Richard Mather, father of Cotton Mather. Mrs. Turner survives her husband, and he leaves one daughter, Mrs. Edward W. Hooker, of Hartford, and two grandchildren, Miss Rosalie Hooker and Master Roland Mather Hooker. Mrs. Hooker's husband is the Mayor of Hartford.

Among the societies to which Dr. Turner belonged and in which he was actively interested were the Society of the Cincinnati, the Founders and Patriots, the Sons of the Revolution, the Mayflower Society, and the New England

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Society. He was also a member of the American Academy of Medicine and for many years took a conspicuous part in the sessions of that body.

Dr. Turner was active in the Presbyterian Church, being for forty years an elder of the 18th and Arch streets Church, and for a long time a member of the Presbyterian Board of Education.

Of music Dr. Turner was specially fond and was well known, not only as an instrumentalist, but as a composer of no mean ability. In 1909 he and Mrs. Turner celebrated their golden wedding in the same house and room in Hartford, in which they had been married. For the occasion Dr. Turner composed "The Golden Wedding Waltz," which was played by the orchestra present, and which has since been highly praised by musical critics.

Dr. Turner took an active interest in all efforts to further interest in music in this city, and for a number of years was president of the Musical Fund Society. He was a charter member of the New England Society.

Dr. Forest Willard, M.D. died October 15. He was born at Newington, Conn., in 1846. He was the son of Daniel H. and Sarah Maria (Deming) Willard, both of his parents being descended from families which were closely identified with the development of America in the Colonial period. His preparatory education was received at the Hartford High School and he entered Yale in 1863. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1867.

He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University in 1871, and the honorary degree of A. M. from Lafayette in 1882. Dr. Willard early selected surgery as his chosen branch of medical practice and from the time he graduated in 1867 up to his death he was continuously

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connected with the anatomical and surgical departments of the University. Prior to his graduation in medicine, during the Civil War, he served under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission at City Point and Petersburg.

In spite of his professional engagements, he always found time for much outside work, and he was the author of many original articles published in various medical journals, and member of a large number of organizations, boards, hospitals, etc.

He was a charter member of the Society.

Names of Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1909.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barker, Eben F.,	Dec., 1882.	Feb., 1908.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Beck, J. Augustus,	Apl., 1901.	Sept., 1908.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Bigelow, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	
Bliss, Theodore,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1910.
Blynn, Henry,	Jan., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Boardman, George Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	—, 1883.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Edwin W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Converse, John H.,	Jan., 1882.	May, 1910.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Dana, Stephen W., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1910.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Mch., 1893.	Mch., 1908.
Darraha, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fisher, Ellicott,	Feb., 1897.	Dec., 1908.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	Dec., 1904.	May, 1907.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Getchell, Frank H., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1907.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Hall, Henry Throop,	Dec., 1906.	Oct., 1910.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.

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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Holden, Francis M.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1908.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Horn, Austin S.,	Dec., 1904.	Sept., 1906.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Hoyt, Henry M.,	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1910.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland,	Dec., 1899.	Sept., 1910.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kelly, William D.,	Dec., 1892.	Dec., 1909.
Kenney, Henry F.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Ladd, Westray,	Oct., 1897.	Aug., 1909.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Marston, John,	Dec., 1883.	Jan., 1910.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Jan., 1888.	Dec., 1909.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Nevin, Charles W.,	Nov., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1889.	—, 1900.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Paulding, Tattnell,		Mch., 1907.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Sanger, Edward G.,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1907.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Smith, Charles Emory,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	—, 1901.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	Feb., 1897.	Mch., 1909.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. William Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Taylor, Horace E.,	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1908.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.

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NAME	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Dec., 1891.	May, 1908.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	Mch., 1905.	Apl., 1910.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Towne, Nathan P.,	Dec., 1897.	Apl., 1909.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1910.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Francis L.,	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wells, Calvin,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1909.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Weston, Rev. Henry G.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1909.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Wharton, Joseph,	Nov., 1892.	Jan., 1909.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Willard, De Forest, M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1910.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.

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